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# The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

*Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta*

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1949

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# TURNING POINT IN NORTH AMERICAN HISTORY

## Seven Signatories For Atlantic Pact

### "COLLECTIVE ARMED ACTION" AGAINST AGGRESSION

### Will Russia Launch Political Counter-Offensive?

***LONDON, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Seven Western Nations with a combined population of 250 million gave notice today that they intend to fight aggression in Europe or North America by "collective armed action".***

### BINDING ON SIGNATORIES

**The Atlantic Pact—text of which was issued in the seven capitals after secret talks lasting eight months—binds each of the signatories, who between them command a large part of the world's industrial resources, to go to the aid of any member attacked with "such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force"**

#### *Key To Treaty*

Article five providing for action against attack, is the key to the treaty, and represents a historical turning point for the United States, with its long history of avoidance of entangling alliances in peacetime.

America has never before undertaken a commitment towards other countries which states so clearly that she will use armed forces for the security of other countries if she thinks it necessary.

**NO REFERENCE TO SOVIET**

The treaty makes no reference to any threat of aggression by the Soviet Union or to any danger of Soviet-inspired Communist infiltration to the political integrity of Member-Powers. But Washington observers think the treat, in its present final form goes further in putting "roadblocks" in the way of any Soviet expansionism than earlier forecasts suggested.

Article Five also requires that any attack and consequent measures to "restore and maintain the security of the north Atlantic area", shall be reported to the United Nations Security Council.

#### *Council To Implement Treaty*

A Council representing all the signatories will be set up to implement the treaty, so organised that it can "meet promptly at any time".

The Council is expected to be in almost continuous session.

Its first task will be to set up a Defence Committee to recommend steps to develop the mutual preparedness of the signatories to meet aggression by joint action, and the Committee will probably seek to co-ordinate the functions of existing Western Defence Organisations.

#### *Russian Reaction*

Many observers believe, Russia will try to counteract the effects of the Pact by closer defence links between herself and her satellites, and may launch a major political counter-offensive before the Pact.

#### *"Armed Attack"*

"Armed attack is defined in the Pact as covering the territory of any of the members in Europe or North America, their occupation forces in Europe, their islands in the Atlantic North of the Tropic of Cancer and French Algeria.

It also covers attacks on ships or aircraft of any member in this area.

#### *W. Germany Under Protection*

This Article appears to bring Western Germany effectively under the protection of the Pact while it is occupied by troops of Atlantic Union members—and would presumably bring the whole force of the treaty into effect, if there were an attack on Allied planes engaged in the Berlin airlift.

It is generally agreed that signatories should not be asked to provide bases in time of peace, and the statesmen of invited Powers have emphasised this point.

#### *Door Open*

The door is left open to other nations by Article Ten, which states that the parties may, by unanimous agreement, "invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this treaty".

#### *20-Year-Pact*

The 20-year pact will be signed in Washington on April 4 by Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg and Holland. Five other nations—Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal and Italy—have been invited to join.

## FULL TEXT OF PACT

The full text of the pact is as follows:—

PREAMBLE:—The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well being in the North Atlantic Area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty.

(ARTICLE ONE)—The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

(ARTICLE TWO)—The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting condition of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

(ARTICLE THREE)—In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this treaty, the parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

(ARTICLE FOUR)—The parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties is threatened.

(ARTICLE FIVE)—The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such armed attack occurs, each of them in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individualy and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic Area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof, shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE SIX: For the purpose of Article Five, an armed attack on the Article Five, an armed attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any party in Europe, on the Islands under the jurisdiction of any party in the North Atlantic Area, north of the Tropic of Cancer or on

(Continued on Page 7)

## *Another Bloody Battle In Italian Chamber*

### *PARLIAMENT APPROVES PARTICIPATION IN ATLANTIC PACT*

**ROME, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Communist and non-Communist deputies broke up desks and chairs as weapons for another bloody battle on the floor of the Italian Chamber tonight after Parliament had approved Italy's participation in the Atlantic pact.**

The floor became of a mass of kicking, punching, struggling men in the Chambers fiercest free-for-all in living memory. It climaxed 48 hours of better non-stop debate on the pact several times punctuated by pitched battles among the deputies.

Ushers finally restored order and escorted deputies with bleeding noses and black eyes to the emergency First Aid post.

Before the final vote, weary, red-eyed deputies had defeated by show of hands Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti's motion that no foreign Government be allowed to organise any military bases whatever on Italian territory.

**DEBATE ON MONDAY**

Communists and Left Wing Socialists were reported to be preparing to carry their all-out fight against the pact to the Senate, where a debate is expected on Monday.

The most overworked man during the Marathon Chamber debate was the official barber, who closed his shop through sheer exhaustion after shaving more than 300 deputies in 24 hours

## *'Roof Over Atlantic'*

LONDON, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): Foreign Secretary Earnest Bevin in a statement to Parliament today on the Atlantic Pact said there were no secret clauses The pact is a purely defensive arrangement for the common security of the countries who join it. It is not directed against anyone

"This is an historic occasion", Mr. Bevin added. "It is certainly one of the greatest steps towards world peace and security which has been taken since the end of the first world war.

"I think we can say this agreement marks the opening of a new era of co-operation and understanding."

**ROOF OVER ATLANTIC**

"This new Pact brings us under a wider roof of security, a roof which stretches over the Atlantic ocean and gives us the assurance of great preponderance of power, which will be used on the side of peace security and orderly progress.

"This must not be taken as weakening or limiting in any way our obligations towards other States which are not included in the geographical area"

**VITAL TO WORLD PEACE**

For the opposition, Mr. Richard Butler former Foreign Under-Secretary said Mr. Bevin would go to the United States next week with the knowledge that the country as a whole was behind the Pact.

For the Liberals, Mr. Frank Byers said "we regard the pact as vital to the world peace."

Mr. William Warbey, a persistent labour leftwing critic of Mr. Bevin's Foreign policy said "opposition to the Pact isc not confirmed to an insignificant minority —the Communist Party.

Mr. Reginald Paget another Lamour member said Mr. Warbey spoke for himself alone. "The overwhelming majority of the Labour party is behind the Government", he added.

Mr. Philip Piratin (Communist) said: "hostility to the Soviet Union is the guiding principle of this policy."

### *WASHINGTON OR BRUSSELS?*

WASHINGTON, March 18 (PTI-(Reuter): United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that the Council of North Atlantic powers to be set up under the Atlantic Pact would be substantially in continuous session.

Its headquarters might be either in Washington or Brussels he said.

Mr. Acheson declared at a Press conference here that an attack on American aircraft flying into Berlin over Soviet occupied Germany in the airlift operation would be regarded as an "armed attack" under the terms of the Pact.

### *TURNING POINT IN U.S. HISTORY*

WASHINGTON, March 18. (PTI-Reuter)—For the United States, with its long history of avoiding entangling alliances in peacetime, the Atlantic treaty is a turning point in history.

Neverbefore, has the United States undertaken a commitment towards other countries which states clearly that if the United States considers it necessary to do so, it will use armed force for the security of other countries.

### Armaments To Be Increased?

PARIS, March 18, (PTI-Reuter) Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman today told a press conference that "the signatories of the Atlantic Pact will certainly increase their armaments as a consequence of the pact."

### *COMMUNISTS IN CANADIAN FORCES*

OTTAWA, March 18 (UPA): Opposition leader George Drew told the press today that there are Communists in Canadian forces giving information to the Russian Embassy. He said that hundreds of Communists move freely around this country enlisting in various units of defense forces.

He said that "there is not very much doubt about the fact that the Russian Embassy is fully informed." He added, however, that it was impossible to tell in what numbers Communists were enlisting.

## Soviet Offer To Lift Berlin Blockade?

**BERLIN, March 18, (UPI): Soviet Russia, it is reliably learnt, has offered to lift the blockade of Berlin before discussing currency matters.**

**The approach, which is understood to have been made through Poland, does not seem to have provoked any enthusiasm in the Western Powers, for they are reported to have decided not to negotiate until they have one currency only in the Western sectors.**

### FUTURE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

#### New Delhi "Communique" On Customs Union Agreement

NEW DELHI, March 18. (A.P.I.): The eight-year-old Customs Unions Agreement between the Government of India and the French settlements in India will end on April 1 unless the French Government wishes the agreement to continue unchanged.

Announcing this, a "communique" from the External Affairs Ministry today said that the French Government had conveyed their desire to continue the agreement with certain modifications but the Government of India were unable to entertain them "at this late stage"—two weeks before the termination of the Agreement. The Government of India had given notice of this to the French Government in March last.

The "communique" said that there was no truth in the report that the Government of India were negotiating a commercial agreement with the French settlements to replace the Customs Union Agreement in India will be treated as foreign territory and they will revert to their pre-war position".

"The termination of the agreement involves the adoption of major administrative and economic measures which do not admit of any modification. Unless, therefore, the French Government wish the Customs Union Agreement to continue in force unchanged, the French settlements will cease to be treated as part of India from April 1", concludes the "communique".

### LEGISLATION ON RACIAL SEPARATION

#### Malan's Announcement In S. African Assembly

CAPETOWN, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): The South Africa Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan announced today that legislation on racial separation would be introduced during the present Parliamentary session.

He made this announcement during question time in the House of Assembly, Lower House of the South African Parliament.

## *Tribes Revolt In Yemen*

DAMASCUS, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Syrian morning paper "Ansasa," quoting "informed circles" today reported that new disturbances had broken out in the Yemen.

All Yemen political representatives abroad had hurried home, the paper said, except one who was taking part in Arab League discussions.

The tribes revolting were said to be the Zaraneek, longstanding enemies of the Yemen ruler, Imman Achmed.

The newspaper said a Red Sea shipping agency, the "Black Cat," described as Communist was connected with the uprising, and Yemen authorities confiscated three planes, arms and compromising documents abroad the agency's ships."

## *22 'REDS' ARRESTED IN HYDERABAD*

### *Number Includes One Of Five Top Men*

HYDERABAD, Deccan, March 18 (A.P.I.): It is officially stated that 22 Communist leaders have so far been arrested in Hyderabad. The number includes the name of Patu Satyanarayana of Guntur (Madras Province). at least one of the five top men in the Communist heirarchy of Hyderabad State's, namely Nalla Narsimha of Jangon, in Nalgonda District.

The list of arrested Communists also includes at least one person described yana of PGuntur (Madras Province).

**CHAUDHURY OPENS EXHIBITION**

The Military Governor of Hyderabad, Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, opened a Health, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Nalgonda this morning. The exhibition was got up by local citizens "to celebrate their victory over Communist goondas."

## *Poona Civic Donation For Gandhi Fund*

**POONA, March 18 (A.P.I.): The Poona City Municipality has decided to donate Rs. 10,000 to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.**

**It is learnt that the municipality would make a request to the organisers of the Fund to utilise the donation for starting a dispensary in Poona City for the benefit of Harijans.**

## INCREASED BRITISH SUBSIDY TO ARAB LEGION

### Expansion Of Transjordan Armed Forces

LONDON, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): Britain has decided to increase by £1,000,000 to £3,500,000 the sum paid as a subsidy to the Transjordan Arab Legion in the financial year 1949-50.

The announcement is contained in the Foreign Office estimates for the forthcoming financial year published today as part of the civil estimates which will shortly be debated in Parliament.

The subsidy is paid under the terms of the Anglo-Transjordan Alliance which in Article 3 provides for mutual assistance in time of war.

The civil estimates stated that in accordance with the Article Britain "contributes towards the cost of the military units of the forces of the King of Transjordan. The strength of such units will be agreed upon annually by the high contracting parties".

From the fact that the Arab Legion subsidy had been increased by as much as £1,000,000, diplomatic observers in London believe that the parties had agreed on a substantial expansion in the size of the Transjordan armed forces.

INCURSION INTO TRANSJORDAN

This, it was assumed, has been occasioned by recent evidence that the situation on the frontiers of Transjordan was still not stable.

Last week's occupation by Israel of the southern Negev region of Palestine, bringing Israeli troops face to face with British units garrisoning the Transjordan port of Akaba, was alleged by Transjordan to be accompanied by an incursion into Transjordan territory.

# Panikkar Summoned To New Delhi

### WILL LEAVE FOR INDIA ON MARCH 23 FOR CONSULTATIONS ON SITUATION IN CHINA

### Communists Claim Capture Of Macheng

**NANKING, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Indian Ambassador to China, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, has been summoned by his Government to return to New Delhi for important consultations on the China situation, it was learned here today.**

**He will leave for India on March 23 and is expected to be away three weeks.**

### *Unrest In Southern Provinces*

NANKING, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Increasing unrest in the so far comparatively undisturbed southern provinces of China caused anxiety in Government circles today as the Communists' double threat to the Upper and Lower Yangtse developed.

Messages reaching Nanking said. Communists were increasing their activity in the South-Western province of Yunnan, which borders Burma. They were said to have taken five towns and to be close to Kunming, (provincial capital) on the wartime Burma road.

Defections to the Communists in Kweichow and Hunan provinces, east of Yunnan, have become more than a purely military problem, Nanking observers said.

**MACHENG CAPTURED?**

Shansi Radio claimed today that Communist forces had captured Macheng, about 80 miles northeast of the big upper Yangtse commercial city of Hankow.

The claim followed yesterday's Government admission of the loss of Hsintai and Kwangchwan about 175 miles northeast of Hankow on the strategic Tapieh mountain range.

On the lower Yangtse front, Communist troops were reported at the perimeters of three Government bridgeheads on the north bank 100 miles east of Nanking, but there were no indications that they had yet launched an all-out offensive on the Yangtse line.

Chekiang messages said heavy fighting was going on at the Yicheng and Kwachow bridgeheads, thirty and fifty miles east of Nanking.

A Nanking newspaper report said Yicheng, encircled by the Communists, had only 500 soldiers left to defend it.

Hongkong reports that General Yui Kai had revolted and seized control of the former treaty Port of Swatow, 175 miles northeast of Hongkong, were officially denied in Canton today.

**PANIKKAR SUMMONED TO NEW DELHI**

**Indian Ambassador Sardar K. M. Panikkar has been summoned to New Delhi for important consultations on the China situation, it was learned here today. He will leave for India on March 23.**

## *OIL AND MACHINERY TURN TITO WEST*

**BELGRADE, March 18, (UPI): Prospects of a really substantial trade with Yugoslavia have been indicated in the London Trade Talks. It is understood that badly-needed oil and machinery are tempting Tito to line up with the Western Powers.**

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

### Mission To Visit India To Discuss Routine Matters

NEW DELHI, March 18 (A.P.I.): A mission from the International Monetary Fund will arrive in India about March 27, with Mr. Parsons, Director of Onerations, as leader and four other officials to discuss routine matters.

The fund keeps in contact with its members in the usual course of business. Since India has been purchasing dollars, an opportunity for mutual consultation and discussion is being availed of as a matter of routine.

## *Four Chinese Terrorists Shot Dead*

SINGAPORE, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): British Royal Artillery troops and police shot dead four Chinese terrorists in the Singkang area of Muar, west Johore yesterday.

Other terrorists fled from a hut into the jungle. Troops found a Dutch and a Japanese rifle and ammunition in the hut.

## *India Government Garden Party To Reuter Mission*

NEW DELHI March 18. (API): The Government of India gave a garden party this evening on the grounds of the Parliament House in honour of the Reuter's Goodwill Mission. The gathering included the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, other members of the Cabinet, a large number of the Members of Parliament including the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and senior Government officials.

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**The Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd. Bombay—1. Established 1919. Invites applications for the post of paid Inspectors in Bombay and Poona. Remuneration upto Rs. 400 p.m. Only experienced Insurance Salesmen need apply to Life Manager, Imperial Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. 436**

**Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountancy Specialisation, General Commerce, etc Tuition personal or postal Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay 447**

**Wanted a motor driver. Pay 50-10-125 plus Rs. 20 allowance Man with intelligence and knowledge of local languages and residing in or about Santa Cruz preferred. Apply Box No. 450 "Bombay Chronicle".**

**Wanted Instrument Mechanics for Air-India Ltd., Santa Cruz; Salary grade attractive; Applicants should have experience in Overhaul of Watches and Electrical punching and Record clocks; Apply immediately to the Personnel Officer, Air-India Ltd., Santa Cruz, Bombay 25. 3747**

## ACCOMMODATION WANTED

**European Family require 3/4 rooms permanent or caretaking basis. Can pay good rent. Apply Box No. 383, "Bombay Chronicle".**

**Respectable gentlemen requiring decent house accommodation at Borivli and Dhun Villa, Matheran containing six bed rooms are also to let for the season. May consult occasionally. The Jwala Palace, Borivli, Telephone No. 84019. 3596**

## EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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## BUSINESS OFFERS

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**European firm requres Office and Godown Accommodation Fort area. Can pay good rent. Apply Box No. 382. "Bombay Chronicle".**

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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**For sale Ideal Site for factory in Industrial Area, Delhi. Plot measuring about eleven to twelve acres. For further particulars please correspond with Box No. 3711 "Bombay Chronicle".**

# PUBLIC NOTICES

## TENDER NOTICE

**JOINT (G.I.P., M.S.M. AND B.B. & C.I. RAILWAYS) PURCHASING BOARD.**

ON BEHALF of the Joint Purchasing Board, the Deputy General Manager (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed tenders for the supply of the following commodities to the Railway's godowns situated in the Bombay Presidency:

GROUNDNUT OIL

| | Bengal Mds. | | Bengal Mds |
|---|---|---|---|
| AHMEDABAD | 500 | GODHRA | 100 |
| ANAND | 100 | BULSAR | 250 |
| VIRAMGAM | 75 | SURAT | 150 |
| NADIAD | 50 | BROACH | 150 |
| | | NANDURBAR | 50 |

Each set of tender documents will include the requirements of one Railway only and may be obtained from the Dy. General Manager 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

Tenders should bear the following superscription on the cover: "Tender No.JT PB I'.

Tenders should be sent by post to or deposited at the office of the Dy. General Manager 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay to reach that office not later than 15 hrs. on 28-3-49.

IMPORTANT

This tender is invited by the Dy. General Manager, 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway on behalf of the Joint Purchasing Board, representing the G.I.P. B.B. & C.I. and M.S.M. Railways. It should be clearly understood by the tenderers that on acceptance of their tender, the successful tenderer will sign the contract with the Deputy General Manager of the Railway concerned.

3744

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING PLOTS will be put to public auction by the undersigned in his office at 1-21 p.m. (B.T.) i.e., 2 p.m. (S.T.) on 29-3-1949.

| Scheme No. | Estate or Locality. | Plot No. | Approximate area in Sq. Yds. | USER. | Deposit payable Rs.... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | EX-TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED | | | | |
| 60 | Naigaum | 1 | 916 | Shops, Offices, Godowns, Petrol Pump & residences | 5,000 |
| 52 | Worli | 37 | 2,477 | Residences | 3,000 |
| 52 | Worli | 250-B | 1,358 | Factories & Godowns & Residences for Factory workers | 3,000 |
| 52 | Worli | 250-C | 1,441 | Factories & Godowns & Residences for Factory workers | 3,000 |
| 52 | Worli | 250-D | 1,447 | Factories & Godowns & Residences for Factory workers | 3,000 |
| 58 | Worli | 45 | 2,489 | Residences | 3,000 |
| 58 | Worli | 46 | 2,853 | Residences | 3,000 |
| 58 | Worli | 59 | 2,867 | Residences | 3,000 |
| 32 | East Agripada (South). | 19 | 331 | Shops, Godowns, Offices & Residences | 1,000 |

Parties desiring to bid at the auction will have, prior to the auction, to deposit with the Municipality the amount mentioned against each plot. If payment is to be made by cheques, they should be sent at least four days prior to the date of auction. No cheques will be accepted on the date of auction, except from recognised Architects or Brokers. An unsuccessful bidder for a plot can avail himself of his deposit for bidding for the next plot. A successful bidder, however, will have to pay a fresh deposit before bidding for the next plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the approved bidder withdraws his bid.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to the plots to be leased together with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas eight in each case.

The conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

S. M. DESAI.
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
Bombay, 17-3-1949. 3751

## THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., will be held on Thursday the 14th April 1949 at 11-30 A.M. at the office of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.

1. To adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1948 and to confirm the donation given by the Company during the year.
2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. C. S. Patel and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. G. MEHTA
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March 1949.

The registers of members will remain closed from Thursday the 7th April 1949 to Thursday the 21st April 1949. 3737

## THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for the new Ordinary shares of The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. are ready and shareholders are requested to take delivery of the same in exchange for the relative Letters of Allotment duly discharged.

For The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents,
T. V. BADDELEY
Director.

Bombay, 17th March 1949. 3745

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Dunlopillo Latex Foam Seat Fillings or any equivalent will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on 6th April, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 3752

## BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited BEFORE 20-4-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for undermentioned posts:

(1) One Lecturer in Persian, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
(2) Two Lecturers in English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
(3) One Lecturer in Commerce, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
(4) One Lecturer in Persian and Islamic Culture, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

PAY: Rs. 200-650 PLUS dearness allowance and, for persons posted in Bombay City, compensatory local allowance and house rent allowance, as admissible under the rules. AGE: Not less than 23 and not more than 30 years of age on 20-6-1949. Relaxable in deserving cases. No limit for Bombay Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS: POSTS (1), (2) and (4): At least second class M.A., OR first class B.A. with M.A., of statutory university in the subject. POST (3): At least second class M.Com. OR first class B.Com. with M.Com. of statutory university. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. 3738

## NOTICE

WANTED THE FOLLOWING temporary staff for the Ore, Mines and Quarries of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (1) 8 Surveyors, in the grade of Rs 120-10-170-p.m. Qualification: Upper Subordinate Diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognised Engineering Institution with at least 2 years' experience. (2) 4 Assistant Surveyors in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100 p.m. Qualifications Lower Sub-ordinate Certificate in Engineering with at least 2 years' experience. In addition to salary, the candidates will get usual dearness allowances, free unfurnished bachelor's quarters, water, fuel and medical attendance. Higher start withia the grade to suitable candidates.

Applications with particulars of qualifications, experience and age should reach the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments), Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before 2nd April 1949. 3753

# PUBLIC NOTICES

## FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 17

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Castes. For others age limits will be strictly adhered to save in exceptional circumstances and in no case beyond a limit of three years. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8- (Rs. 11/4- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 16th APRIL, 1949. The Crossed Postal Order should be marked payable to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, at New Delhi Post Office. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a BONA FIDE refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each post. Candidates from outside India may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Such candidates should deposit their fees at the Office of the High Commissioner for India or of the Indian Ambassador or of the Government of India's Representative as the case may be and attach the receipts to their applications. Two weeks' extension allowed to candidates residing abroad. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. ONE TEMPORARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER, HEAVY TRACTOR WORKSHOP, CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. Preference will be given to a Scheduled Caste candidate provided he possesses the requisite qualifications. AGE:— Between 30 and 45 years. PAY:— Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050- 1100-1100-1150. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 1,000 p.m. may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:— ESSENTIAL— (i) A degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Indian University or its equivalent. (ii) Workshop experience in a responsible position for at least 5 years. (iii) Practical experience for at least 3 years of the working, maintenance and repair of diesel engines, crawler tractors and earth moving equipment. DESIRABLE:— Knowledge of power-operated agricultural implements.

2. ONE PERMANENT DIRECTOR OF AIR TRANSPORT CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. Appointment will be made on officiating basis with chances of confirmation. AGE:— Between 30 and 45 years. No age limits for permanent Government servants. PAY:- Rs. 1300-60-1600-100-1700. QUALIFICATIONS: — ESSENTIAL — (i) Substantial experience in a technical and administrative capacity of the operation and organisation of air transport, preferably commercial air transport. (ii) Knowledge and experience of costing and commercial principles and methods as applied to air transport. (iii) Knowledge of international conventions relating to air transport operations and carriage by air. DESIRABLE: (i) Experience as Commander of Air Transport Aircraft. (ii) Knowledge of aeronautical science and its practical application.

3. 50 TEMPORARY ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN THE MILITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. AGE:— Between 25 and 30 years. PAY:— Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E. B. -30-770-40-850. Higher initial pay may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:— ESSENTIAL —(i) Degree in Engineering of a recognised University OR must have passed Sections 'A' and 'B' of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or be in possession of a technical qualification recognised by that Institution as exempting from these examinations. (ii) FOR BUILDING ROADS CANDIDATES: At least one year's training in the drawing and design branch of a civil engineering firm of repute or similar training. FOR ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL CANDIDATES: At least one year's training with a public utility concern or in a large workshop. (iii) At least one year's experience in an executive capacity. (NOTE:— Number of vacancies in each category will be intimated later).

4. SIX TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER. Two posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates but will be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidates forthcoming. Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates permanently resident in a Centrally administered area. AGE:— Between 25 and 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. PAY:— Rs. 275-25-500-E. B. -30-650-30-E.B.-800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 500 may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:— Government Diploma in Architecture. OR All India Intermediate Certificate in Architecture of the All India Council of Technical Education. OR Diploma in Architecture of Kala Bhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, with at least three years practical experience in an architect's office. 3739

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares certificates of the undermentioned companies together with the relative transfer deeds have been lost and the undersigned has applied to the respective companies for the issue of duplicates of said certificates:— THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

65 Ordinary shares.

5 Mr. Purushottam Govind Jog 0-101879/82; 31974,

45 The Central Bank of India Ltd. 0-241524/28, 260066/70, 192776/80, 170529/33, 12711/15, 250031/35, 207865/69, 10346/50, 329107/11.

5 Mr. Shanker Bhikoba Goregaoker 0-139559/63.

5 Mr. Govindram Seksaria 0-272727/31.

5 Mr. William Reid Berry 0-167781, 66929/31, 111074.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD., Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

1 Ordinary share standing in the name of Messrs. Navnitlal Bhagwandas and Ramanlal Bhagwandas No. 246065.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, 12-14 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

20 Ordinary shares.

10 The Jwala Bank Ltd. 8401/5, 7315/19.

5 The Bank of India Ltd. 18406/10.

5 Manilal Narsidas 11478/82.

RAJA INDUSTRIES LIMITED, Pratap Bhuvan, Telung Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

5 shares standing in the name of Kapurchand H. Vora No. 32/33, 88/90.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD., Kamani Chambers, 32 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

15 shares standing in the name of Mr. K. A. Contractor bearing No. 3476|80, 37850|59.

HINDUSTAN MOTORS LIMITED, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

50 Ordinary shares standing in the name of Mr. Kapurchand H. Vora bearing Nos. 3621201/50.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD. No. 73, Opp. Church Gate Station, Bombay.

25 shares standing in the name of Suman Hiralal Nanavati and C. H. Nanavati bearing Nos. 30568/87, 19501/5.

THE PULLANGODE RUBBER & PRODUCE CO. LTD., Malbar Coast, (South India) Cochin.

100 shares standing in the name of Mr. Kapurchand H. Vora bearing Nos. 304976/305075.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO. LTD., Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

7 shares standing in the name of Kalidas Dharamchand Nos. 1535/39, 4315/16.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD. (In voluntary liquidation) Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1.

5 shares Mr. Kapurchand H. Vora. Share Certificate No. 94765 in respect of shares Nos. 218080/84.

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS LTD., Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

400 Ordinary shares.

100 Mr. Hariram Lakhamsi share certificate Nos. 3099/3100 in respect of shares Nos. 811901/812000.

100 The Jwala Bank Ltd. share certificate Nos. 961 and 22073 in respect of shares Nos. 1914751/800, 1413901/950.

200 Mr. William Reid Berry share certificate Nos. 28296, 3497/3498, 16430 in respect of shares Nos. 1464351/400, 439801/900, 1362451/500.

Any persons having any objection to the above companies issuing duplicates of the said share certificates should lodge such objection with the companies at their registered offices mentioned above within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the companies will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) KAPURCHAND H. VORA
3741

## THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate for 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 46407|46411 (both inclusive) of the above named Company registered in my name has been lost or misplaced. Any persons claiming in respect of these Shares should lodge their claim at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise the Company will proceed with the issue of duplicate Certificate.

(Sd.) VALLABHDAS GORDHANDAS
(Shareholder).
461

# PUBLIC NOTICES

NO. 15
SECRETARY, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

invites applications on prescribed form with a treasury chalan for Rs. 5/- under the head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous-Receipts of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal" not later than the 8th April, 1949 to fill posts of (1) Deputy Director of Industries (Cottage and Small Scale) on Rs. 700-1000 and (2) Assistant Director of Industries (Engineering) on Rs. 275-750 with allowances in each case. Qualifications: FOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR—A Master's degree in Economics, Commerce or any branch of Science: thorough knowledge about the cottage and small scale industries of West Bengal and preferably also of other parts of India: at least 5 years' administrative experience in connection with any business firm or a Government Department: thorough knowledge about the markets and marketing methods for cottage industry products: Age between 30 and 45 years on 1st March, 1949. FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—A University degree in Engineering preferably in Mechanical Engineering: corporate membership of a recognised Institute of Engineering will be an additional qualification: administrative experience for at least 3 years in a responsible post: practical experience of work in an industrial establishment for at least 3 years. The candidate must be competent to prepare layout plans for industries and supervise their execution. He must be competent to suggest the ways and means of mechanising cottage and small scale industries: Age not more than 35 years on 1st March, 1949. Particulars obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta 27, personally or on sending a large, self-addressed, stamped envelope. The prescribed application form which has been made saleable and priced annas two each will be available on payment from the following places: All District and Sub-Treasuries in West Bengal, the Sales Depot of the Publication Branch, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Persons residing out of West Bengal may obtain the form and particulars from the office of the Commission on sending the price of the form in stamps of denomination of six pies only. 3749

## CUMMINS DIESEL ENGINES

BLACKWOOD HODGE (INDIA) LTD. are the Exclusive Distributors for the whole of India for the complete range of CUMMINS DIESEL ENGINES and genuine CUMMINS SPARE PARTS. Please send your enquiries and orders to BLACKWOOD HODGE (INDIA) LTD., P. O. Box 8954, Calcutta.

## NOTICE

WANTED LADY WELFARE Workers for the T. B. Clinic. Pay Rs. 140-10-200-15-230 p.m. plus Rs. Rs. 25|- p.m. conveyance allowance, Dearness Allowance Rs. 19|8| Emergency Bonus 10% Good Attendance Bonus 10%, Food Rebate Rs. 10|- p.m. Free unfurnished house or 10% of salary in lieu thereof. Minimum qualification Matric and Health Visitor's Diploma or equivalent. Able to ride bicycle and no encumbrances. Preference will be given to those with T. B. work.

Apply giving full particulars of qualifications and experience to the Asst. Director of Personnel (Employments), Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur before 31st March, 1949. 3755

## NOTICE

WANTED PATHOLOGIST for the Tata Main Hospital (400 beds). Starting pay Rs. 535|- in grade Rs. 535-30-625-35-730|E.B. 40-810-45-900-50-1000 plus free unfurnished quarters of 10% of salary in lieu thereof. Dearness allowance 10% of salary, plus a percentage of the laboratory fees collected. Minimum qualifications, age below 45 years, a recognised Medical Degree, at least ten years experience in pathology, bacteriology, biochemistry and histo-pathology in a recognised laboratory, half of the period of which must have been in a teaching hospital. Preference to candidate possessing higher qualifications in pathology and having held independent charge of a recognised laboratory. Higher start in the scale may be given to deserving candidate.

Apply with full particulars with Province of domicile to the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments), Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, before 15th April, 1949. 3754

# LEGAL NOTICES

## IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

(As amended by Act XXII of 1936)
And
In the matter of The Amalgamated Cotton Co. Ltd.
(In voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the shareholders will be held on Saturday the 16th April 1949 at 4-30 P.M. at 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road at which the Liquidator will lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year 29-1-1948 to 28-1-1949.

Dated, the 18th day of March 1949.

Liquidator,
AMALGAMATED COTTON CO. LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
462

# LEGAL NOTICES

## HIGH COURT
## O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 167 of 1949

R. J. SAWANT .. .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
1. BAI SARASWATIBAI, and 2. BAI KRISHNABAI both widows of GANPATRAO LAXMANRAO SHINDE, of Bombay and Poona Hindu Inhabitants residing at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. .. Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the Estate of the deceased Ganpatrao Laxmanrao Shinde.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar on the 28th day of January 1949, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the Plaintiff abovenamed has been given liberty to file the above suit for himself and on behalf of the other Creditors of the estate of Ganpatrao Laxmanrao Shinde, deceased, against the Defendants abovenamed inter alia praying that the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court; that the precise nature and the extent of the estate left by the said deceased may be ascertained; that for the purposes aforesaid all accounts may be taken, enquiries made and directions given; that it may be declared that a sum of Rs. 66,229|- with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from 7th January 1947 is due and payable by the estate of the said deceased to the Plaintiff and that the same may be paid to the Plaintiff in due course of administration; for Receiver; Injuction and costs of the suit and for other reliefs as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 18th of April 1949.

Dated this 5th day of March 1949.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

HARIDAS & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(3750

## SALE NOTICE

MY CLIENT has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mrs. TARABAI BARIAMSINGH, who has contracted to purchase it from Dr. NAGESH VINAYAK JAYAKAR the EXECUTOR of the WILL of LAXMIBAI alias PUTLABAI widow of MOTHABHAI BAPUJI TALPADE and GAJANAN BHAWOJI VIJAYAKAR and HIRABAI wife of Dr. NAGESH VINAYAK JAYAKAR, the EXECUTOR and EXECUTRIX respectively of the WILL of KASHIBAI widow of ANANDRAO GANPATRAO.

Any person having any claim against the said property in any manner whatsoever is requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within seven days from the date hereof otherwise the claim if any will be considered as waived and sale completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Gopi Tank Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 450 square Yards or thereabouts out of the bigger piece of land admeasuring 7538 Square Yards or thereabouts and shown as Plot No. 6 on the Plan thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 4282 and New Survey No. 146, Cadastral Survey No. 590 of Mahim Division together with messuages tenements or bungalow and out-houses building standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5668 and 5669 and Street No. 144 and 145 and bounded as follows:— that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhaskar Hari Patil, on the West by the Gopi Tank Road, on the South by property of Babaji Nana Tavde and on the North by Gopi Tank Road.

S. S. LULLA,
Advocate for the Purchasers,
46, Churchgate Street, Bombay 1.
3748

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## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Immovable Property at the Corner of Grant Road, Near Taj Talkies on Tram Lines.

M/s. GANDHI & Co., will, under instructions Bai Jekorbai the widow of Jagjivandas Prabhudas and others, Transferees of mortgage and on sale and at risk of Mahomed Yusuf Khandwani and others the mortgagors as the Trustees appointed by deed of settlement of 18-7-34 and pursuant to power of sale reserved to the transferees of mortgage dated 15-5-45, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 31-3-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Foras land with bungalows etc., on the North Side of Grant Road, admeasuring about 2661 Sq. Yds. according to title deeds and 2113 Sq. Yds. according Cadastral Survey Register, bearing New No. 13670, New Survey No. 1/6947, Cadastral Survey No. 204 and 1/204 of Tardeo Division New Street Nos. 276A, 272, 272A, 272B, 274, 276, 278, and 278A, Grant Road.

For particulars apply to M/s. Mehta and Girdharlal, Solicitors Examiner Press Bldg., or to us.

GANDHI & CO.

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AUCTION SALE of 2 cases Art Satin, Kamala, size 31/32" in each case 30 pieces total about 1,428 yds. and 2 cases Art Oriental Voils, of Kamala Mill size 42"/43" Total 100 pieces, total about 2,440 yds. on WEDNESDAY, 23-3-49 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms, 72, Medows St., Fort, by order of Sheth Shivdasmal Shivprakash and on account and at risk of Messrs. Lalubhai Pitamber (of New Silk Bazar), the defaulting purchasers.

Terms: 25 per cent Cash deposit.

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AUCTION SALE of 20 pieces Gents and Lady's High Class English Suiting Woollen Cloth and Blue and Black Woollen Coating size 54-56 inch, total 1,288 yds. assorted colours on THURSDAY, 24-3-49 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Auction Rooms, 72, Medows St., Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

Terms: 25 per cent Cash deposit.

---

AUCTION SALE of valuable immovable property at Mahim Bazar Road (now Cadell Road).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Mr. Jumma Abdulla, the Mortgagee and with the consent of sub-mortgagee and on account and at risk of Mrs. Sakinabai Karim Ahmed Somji, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage of 17-4-45, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on MONDAY, 4-4-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (since redeemed) with building on east side of Mahim Bazar Road (Now Cadell Road) admeasuring about 246 sq. yds. Collector's New No. A/3393, New Survey No. 1A/30, Cadastral Survey No. 918 of Mahim Division, Municipal G Ward No. 5490, Street No. 67-67A.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Mehta & Girdharlal, Solicitors or to us.

GANDHI & CO.

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BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. Property of B. Turner, Esqr., and others at Seth Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face of complete household and office furniture, Godrej and other Safe, steel almirah, Sewing machine, typewriter, Eng. large ice box, partition, dining, writing and dressing table, chairs, show case, Chesterfield, Zoola-Sofa cabinet, Zoonda almirah, bed, electric fan, wall-clock, gramophone, etc. (S. Tax). T. 40213, EASTERN AUCTION CO.

---

AUCTION SALE of valuable properties at (1) Kumbharwada Street, Null Bazar and (2) at the corner of Erskine Road and Ali Umer Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mazagonwalla & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver as Manager of the estate of Valimahomed Nathoobhai Doodhwalla, a lunatic and pursuant to an Order dated 11th February, 1949 in Suit No. 2169 of 1948 (Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Valimahomed Nathoobhai) and on account and at the risk of the estate of Valimahomed Nathoobhai Doodhwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1949, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site:—

LOT NO. 2: Quit and ground rent land with building at Kumbharwada Street, Null Bazar, about 188 sq. yds. Street Nos. 119-21 and bounded on East by a Sweeper's passage, West by Kumbharwada Street, North by property of Bhimabai, widow of Vithoba Mahadeo and South by property of Memon Haji Abdulla.

On Tuesday, 19th April, 1949 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site:—

LOT NO. 1: Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at the junction of Ali Umer Street and Erskine Road, about 130 sq. yds., Street Nos. 1, 157 to 169 and bounded on East by a Sweeper's passage and property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, West by Ali Umer Street, North by Erskine Road and South by property of Bhawoodin Bangi.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mazagonwalla & Co., Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Traveller's Cheques are essential for everyone travelling abroad. All Cook's Offices are fully qualified to advise and assist in connection with travellers' financial requirements in any part of the world.

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**END GRAY HAIR**

Beware of the dyes! It is nothing but temporary show. Our scented Central "MANMOHINI HAIR OIL" prepared from innumerous Indian herbs in Ayurvedic method, having an extraordinary power of turning grey hairs into its natural black colour up to the age of 60. Besides, it is unparalleled Brain Tonic. It cures INSANITY, HEADACHE, and other Brain diseases and improves MENTAL FACULTIES. It cures different eye troubles and gives brilliant eyesight to the sufferers. Take a bottle of Rs 2-8 if a few grey hairs, 3 at a time Rs 6-8 of Rs 3-8 for half, 3 at a time Rs 9 and Rs 5 for all, 3 at a time Rs 12. Reward Rs 500 for one who can prove it false. For full faith take a guarantee by sending a stamp worth one and a half annas.

DINRAKSHAK OUSDHALAYA
102) P.O. TITAGUR (24 Prgs)

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ROSOGOLLA—a unique product of Bengal's Confectionery, contains all health giving ingredients. Available in vacuum tins, suitable for any climate and durable for months. Price Rs. 3/- for 2 lbs. & Rs. 6/- for 4 lbs., packing and freight extra. All orders promptly executed.

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Branches:—BHOWANIPUR, BALLYGUNJ
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CALCUTTA

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ESTD 1919.

HEAD OFFICE:—
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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**Reserve & other Funds:**
**Rs. 23,00,000**
**Deposits: .. over Rs. 5,50,00,000**

Chairman:
M. S. Captain, Esq.

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F. K. F. NARIMAN,
Manager.

# CITY & SUBURBS

### To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 5, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 18, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 18, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-45 a.m. Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide: 02-44, 15-40. Lowtide: 09-00, 21-31.

### To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of W. Q. Judge tomorrow (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ: In connection with the 82nd Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service today at 6 p.m. and tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Principal V. N. Naik will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

GATHA-GAHANBAR FESTIVAL: At Petit Fasali Atashkadeh, New Marine Lines today at 5-30 p.m. Jashan at 6-30 Hambandagi followed by a lecture by Dastur Bode on "Vohu Khshathra Gatha."

'C' WARD STUDENTS' MEETING: General meeting of students of "C" Ward, interested in Congress Programme, today at 6 p.m. at Liberty High School's Hall.

RASHTRIYA TAMASHA AT GILDER TANK: A joint programme of Sarvodaya Kala Mandir and Kavya Sevak Dal at the Schools Committee's Play Ground at Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, Grant Road today at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL-INDIA SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS WORKERS' CONFERENCE: Meeting of the Convenors of the All-India Shops and Establishment Workers' Conference at 42, Kennedy Bridge office at 3-30 p.m. today.

ANNUAL RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL SCOUTS: Today at 3-10 p.m. (B.T.) i.e., 3-49 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gilder Tank Play-ground, Lamington Road, Bombay, His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will preside and Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: The Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "The Story of the Flying Fox" tomorrow Sunday at 11 a.m. in English. It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati at 11-15 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams are acceptable for Tientsin, Tangshan, Tangku, Tsinghai, Chinwangtao and Peiping. But code, reply-paid and bearing (receiver to pay) instructions are unallowed for all these offices.

SINHGAD HUTUTOO SANGH: Opening ceremony of the Tournaments tomorrow at 8 a.m. at Forjett Street, under the Presidentship of Shri S. L. Silam, General Secretary, B.P.C.C.

BOMBAY CITY PROHIBITION COMMITTEE: A propaganda meeting of the Bombay City Prohibition Committee at the Antop Village, Wadala, today at 8-30 p.m. when Rashtra Shahir G. D. Dixit will give "powada" performance and some films will be shown.

**WILSON COLLEGE**

THE PRINCIPAL AND STAFF of Wilson College "At Home" to past students, on Saturday, 19th March at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY UNION OF JOURNALISTS: Mr. J. Louis Orton, British psychiatrist, will address members of the union on 'Hypnotism and the Press' at the Club of the Union, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, at 12 noon, today (Saturday).

SARVODAYA KALA MANDIR: Public demonstration under the auspices of Municipal Schools Committee at Gilder Tank Maidan, today at 9 p.m. All the Ministers of the province have kindly consented to be present on the occasion. Tamashas, folk dances and variety entertainments are some of the special features.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES EMPLOYEES' UNION: A meeting of the employees of Ford Motor Company of India Ltd. will be held at the Union office today at 5 p.m.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a lecture on Self-Knowledge at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute in English today at 2-40 p.m.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION: Silver Jubilee celebrations Sunderabai Hall 4 p.m. Mr. V. L. Mehta will preside.

THE HINDUSTAN: Inauguration ceremony of the "Hindustan" former Sindhi daily of Karachi at 79-81, Medows Street, Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS HOSPITAL: Meeting of Silver Jubilee Committee at Bhagawandas Narottamdas Kapol Nivas Free Reading Room, 6 p.m.

**PURSE TO MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA**

To felicitate and to present a 'purse' commemorating the services rendered by Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, a function has been arranged tomorrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Sunderbai Hall. Sir Manilal B. Nanavati will preside.

**PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION BOARD**

The resignation of Mrs. Violet Alva as a member of the Provincial Prohibition Board has been accepted.

**BENGALI BULLETIN FORFEITED**

The Government of West Bengal has issued a notification, under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the bulletin entitled "Rakter Swakshar", published by Dulal Chandra Das on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Federation, from 84/1A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and printed at the Byatasa O Banijya Press, Calcutta.

# WEATHER

### WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 18 (API). Following is the daily weather summary for Friday, the 18th March, 1949:—

A Western disturbance lies this morning over the southeast Punjab and the adjoining parts of the West United Provinces. It is likely to move eastwards. It caused a few thundershowers in the East Punjab and in and near the hills of the West United Provinces.

There have also been a few thundershowers in Mysore and Malabar.

Night temperatures have appreciably risen practically over the whole of northern India and in the Central parts of the country.

Forecast valid until the evening of 19th:

Thundershower may occur in the United Provinces and Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar, Nagpur, Gangetic east Bengal, Orissa and the extreme south of the peninsula.

Thundershowers may be preceded by dust-storms at some places in the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with Epicentre near lat. 11 degrees S. and long. 149 degrees E. near New Guinea Island in the Pacific Ocean about 5520 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office Poona at 02 hours 47mts. I.S.T. on Friday the 18th March 1949. Another earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 500 miles from Calcutta was recorded by the seismographs in the Alipore Observatory Calcutta at 03 hours 25 mts. on the same day.

### WEATHER CHART

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 18th March, 1949.

Ahmedabad 98 70 0 0, minus 0.2 Ahmednagar 100 61 0 0 minus 0.7 Banaras 91 64 0 3.5 plus 1.5 BOMBAY 87 72 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 94 73 0 0.1 minus 2.4 Colombo 88 75 0 14.6 plus 0.3 Cuttack 95 76 0 0.3 minus 1.8 Darjeeling 56 41 0 2.2 minus 0.7 Dehra Dun 79 58 T 7.6 plus 0.8 Delhi 89 67 0.1 1.0 minus 1.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 100 71 0 0 minus 1.3 Indore 92 67 0 0.2 minus 0.6 Jaipur 92 63 0 0.6 minus 0.8 Kanpur (U.P.) 93 64 0 1.3 minus 0.5 Kolhapur 96 62 0 0— Lahore 88 57 T 3.5 plus 0.5 Lucknow 92 66 0 1.7 minus 0.4 Madras 93 78 0 1.7 minus 5.7 Mahableshwar 85 63 0 0 minus 0.6 Mangalore 91 79 0 0 minus 0.8 Mussoorie 60 38 0 6.5 minus 3.1 Mysore 95 71 0 0 minus 1.0 Nagpur 100 65 0 0.1 minus 1.8 Ootacamund 76 48 0 1.0 minus 3.0 Patna 91 65 0 3.9 plus 2.1 Peshawar 64 49 0 5.9 plus 0.8 Poona 100 59 0 0 minus 0.39 Quetta 55 35 0 4.9 minus 1.2 Shillong 70 46 0 2.7 pl. 0.1 Sholapur 104 68 0 0 minus 0.9 Simla 55 31 0.2 7.9 minus 0.4 Surat 98 73 0 0.4 plus 0.1 Trichinopoly 100 77 0 .5 minus 4.0

### Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 20-3-1949: Dry weather.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: No change.

## Radio

BOMBAY, Saturday, March 19.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Sheikh Mehmood 7-45 Haripada Chowdhary 8-0 News (E) 8-15 C. V. Pantvaidya 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 1-0 News (G) 1-10 Rangbhoomi 1-30 News (E) 1-40 You Asked for It.
244 m. (1,331 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,559 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Rajabhau Sathe 5-15 Sheikh Mehmood 5-30 Bahuroopi 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 C. V. Pantvaidya 7-0 Topic of the day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Haripada Chowdhary 7-30 Jat Lakhawanu Te 7-40 Sarangi Recital 8-0 Indukumar Parekh 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Haripada Chowdhary 8-45 Sheikh Mehmood 9-0 News (E) 9-15 "Ranga Panchami" 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Around the Local Cinemas 9-55 Teer Nahi to Tukko 10-0 "Shakuntala".
VARIATIONS
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.4 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. News (K) 8-0 Sarangi Recital 8-15 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 M. G. Potdar.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Pandharinath Nageshkar 1-30 Pahadi Geet 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Nabhovanicha Pariasarat 2-20 Table Par Teen Tal.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. M. G. Potdar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Rajabhau Sathe 9-0 M. G. Potdar 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Rajabhau Sathe.
BARODA, Saturday, March 19.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Bhajanika 7-45 Jaypalsing Thakor 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Vasudev Shelat 8-30 Shahnai Recital 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Film Music 7-0 Sheeladevi Joshi 7-20 Shahnai Recital 7-30 Vasudev Shelat 7-45 Pakhwaj Recital 8-0 Hemant Kumar 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Jaypalsing Thakor 8-40 Bachubhai Soni 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Topical Item 9-30 'Prashnavali' 10-0 Bachubhai Soni.

COUNTESS MOUNTBATEN'S BROADCAST TALK.

MADRAS, March 18, (A. P. I.): Countess Mountbaten, will broadcast a talk from the All-India Radio, Delhi at 8-30 p.m., on Sunday, March 20 says a local radio announcement.

TODAY'S FEATURE: Today (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. A.I.R. Bombay will broadcast a feature in Marathi entitled "Rang Panchmi" written by Ambadas Agnihotri. Those who take part will be Kusum Thakur, Vasundhara Shrikhande, Shalini Dharap and Anant Damle. The programme can be heard on 244 and 31.41 metres (Bombay-A).

## ONLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS FOR AIDED SCHOOLS

### Bombay Government's Directive

The Government of Bombay has directed that no aided Primary schools in a local authority municipal area should have on its staff any unqualified teachers. Such teachers, if any, should be replaced by qualified teachers before May 31, 1950. After that date, no Municipal School Board will pay grant-in-aid to any school in respect of the class or classes under qualified teachers. One teacher schools in charge of unqualified teachers will be removed from the list of aided schools if qualified teachers do not take charge of them by June 1, 1950.

Unqualified teachers serving in aided schools will have to appear for and pass the Primary School Certificate Examination to be held in March, 1950. Failing to pass that Examination, they will be removed from service.

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RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall on Sunday (tomorrow) at 9 a.m. He will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in English and Hindi at the same place on Sunday (tomorrow) at 5-30 p.m.

## HOLD-UP SUSPECTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Five persons have been arrested by the Dadar Police for allegedly holding up one Veiji Harsi, a contractor, on Tulsi Pipe Road, and relieving him of Rs. 86 and two gold buttons last night.

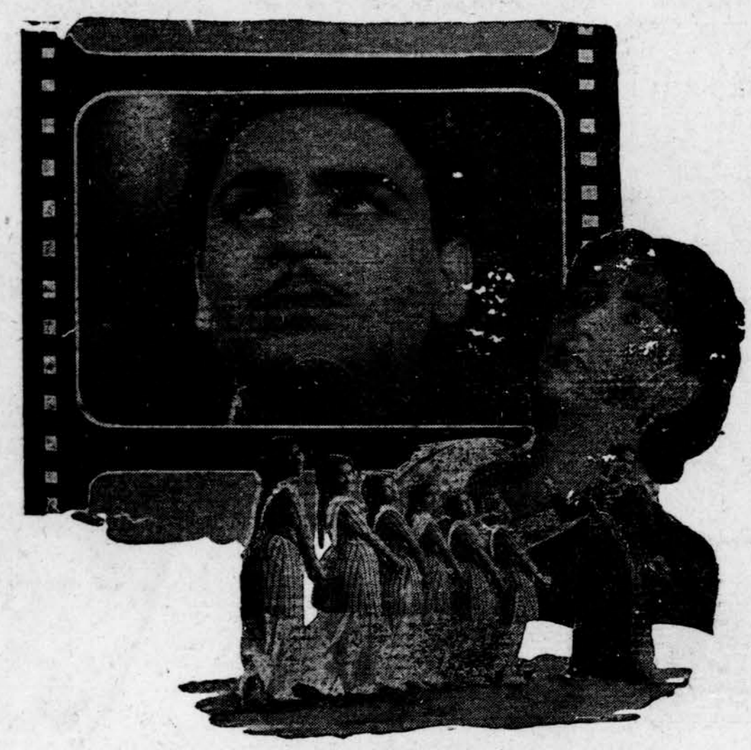
## Lt. Gen. Rajendrasinhji

Lt.-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, D.S.O., G. O. C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, will arrive in Bombay on March 21, 1949, on a two-day visit. He will leave for Jamnagar on March 23, and return to Poona on April 1.


'KHIDKI'S STAR ACTRESS—
REHANA
RAGE OF THE ROARING CROWDS makes a triumphant returns in a brand new picture—
CHOWDHRY PRODUCTION'S
EVERY THING NEW!
Nai baat
SOON AT YOUR FAVOURITE CINEMA HOUSE
A. W. I. Th. Ltd. Release

*OPENING TO-DAY, 12-15 P. M.*
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ANOTHER STIMULATING COURAGEOUS HIT
It Stars: KAMINI KAUSHAL, DEV ANAND, VEERA, NAWAB with KULDIP, PRATIMADEVI, INDU, PRAN, MOHSIN, JAGANNATH
ZIDDI
Produced By: ASHOK KUMAR & SAVAK VACHA
Direction: SHAHID LATEEF, Music: KHEMCHAND PRAKASH
Dances & Lyrics: PREM DHAVAN
Sat. Sun. 12-15, 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 p.m.
Ad Bkg. 9-30 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.
ROXY
A KAPURCHAND RELEASE.

ROMANTIC and yet DANGEROUS!
THIS IS A STORY OF A BOY WHO WAS NOT SO BAD—AND A GIRL WHO WAS NOT SO GOOD!



RAJKAMAL'S
APNA DESH
*Directed By* V. SHANTARAM
*Starring:* PUSHPA HANS (New find) UMESH SHARMA, MANMOHAN KRISHNA, K. DATE, SUDHA APTE
Please note change in timings Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30 Matinee Sun. & Holiday 11-45
AT
NEW WEST END
From
From WEDNESDAY, 30th March
Advance Booking From Sat. 26th March 1949 Box Bal. and Rs. 1-5-0 class From 10 to 12, 4 to 6

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

M-G-M'S MASTERPIECE OF HUMAN EMOTION AND ADVENTURE!

"THE SEARCH"

MONTGOMERY CLIFT

ALINE MACMAHON

TOMORROW MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.

"GANG BUSTERS"

PALACE

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TODAY TO MONDAY!

"ROMANCE ON THE HIGH SEAS"

In Technicolor, Starring Jack Carson, Janis Paige

TUESDAY TO THURSDAY!

"KINGS ROW"

TOMORROW MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.

GARY COOPER IN

"THE PLAINSMAN"

SHOCKING

TO OLD FASHIONED FOLKS —BUT PLEASING MANY!

INDIA FILM CORPORATION'S

Nai Reet

SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE

Rajendra Krishnakant Tiwari & GEETA BALI

3RD WEEK AT

CENTRAL

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

MATINEES at 12-30 on SUNDAY & MONDAY 21st.

PLANS OPEN 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

A. W. I. Th. Ltd. Release.


## NEWS! A COMEDY BY SOHRAB MODI!

### "Dawlat" Will Prove Yet Another Of His Gifts

Sohrab Modi's newest production "DAWLAT" is—of all—things—a full length comedy! Now who could have foreseen the serious Sohrab giving us a hilarious piece of light-hearted entertainment? Based on the story of the famous Marathi Humorist, P. K. Atre, Minerva's "DAWLAT" produced and directed by Sohrab Modi will once again prove that the great film-maker is as much at home and effective in fast comedy as in high drama.

The cast which has been specially chosen for the comedy roles in this production includes amongst other such celebrities as Madhubala, Mahipal and Eruch Tarapore who including the Central figure of the comedy—Janki Dass—make an ideal team.

"DAWLAT" is scheduled for early release at five popular theatres in town simultaneously.

Seeta Bose in "Dawlat."

## "BAZAR"

### At Kamal And Kismet

Madhukar Picture's "Bazar" is packed with entertainment—which is provided by that versatile artiste Gope. It has a definite message to convey. It is that of the role, the poet has to play in nation-building. And this role is played by Shyam convincingly.

The credit for these two characters goes to Director A. Amarnath who has also written the scenario. Yakub, Nigar and Mangla make the picture lively.


NEW TALKIES, Bandra

Daily: 3-45, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.

2nd Week! Famous Pictures

PYAR-KI-JEET

Suraiya, Manorama, Gope.


# FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

S. M. Yusuf directs Puro, the heroine, in "Ma-ka-Dil." Behind Puro is Mr. Jawahirlal Chatturvedi, the producer.

## "Ma-Ka-Dil"

Since the assumption of control of the Popular India Production, Ltd., which has been in a state of inactivity Jawahirlal Chaturvedi the Managing Agent of the Company, has now announced plans for the production of four pictures.

The Muhurt ceremony of their first ambitious offering "MA-KA-DIL" was performed at the Deccan Studios, Poona, on the 11th March, 1949, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of the people concerned with the film trade.

The story—which portrays the tragedy and sorrow of an innocent woman caught in the maelstorm of destiny—is by Chaturbhuj A. Doshi, the author and director of many Ranjit hits like "MUSAFIR", "PARDESHI", "SHADI" and "BHAKTA SURDAS" etc., and it is being directed by S. M. Yusuf.

The Producer is the hard-working, versatile and resourceful Jawahirlal Chaturvedi.

## "Namoona"

M. & T. Films Ltd. have undertaken a praiseworthy experiment in their maiden social entitled "NAMOONA".

The story of "NAMOONA" assumed added significance as a result of its introducing a character who may be described as a Social Automaton, that is a person who through the process of intellectual evolution has attained that stage of detachment when emotions count for nothing and one looks at life and its problems from a cold-blooded, logical, non-moral and utilitarian angle.

This role is played by Kishore Sahu In vivid contrast to this unusual character is the assignment of Kamini Kaushal who has as emotional and romantic a role as one could possibly think of. She acts the love-lorn Maiden of the Ivory Tower. Till the climax of the story she moves about from scene to scene and sequence to sequence as a gay Bohemian bird taking her happiness for granted. But disillusionment soon follows and she finds herself stranded on the burning sands of an emotional catastrophe. In the changed dramatic environment her acting attains unusual emotional heights.

Supporting Kishore Sahu and Kamini Kaushal is an array of such seasonal artists as Devanand, Leela Chitnis, Sanyal, Madanpuri, Gulab and Pratima Devi who bring all their native talents to bear upon their respective portrayals. Cuckoo, the favourite dancer of the Indian screen provides the lighter interludes and her pranks and frivolities heighten the dramatic effect of this powerful screenplay.

## MEHBOOB'S "ANDAZ"

### At Liberty

Mehboob's "ANDAZ" is opening at Liberty on Monday, March 21. The conjunction of the place, the time and the picture is particularly felicitious: Liberty, at Marine Lines, is truly the cinema super de luxe. The date, the holiday of Jamshedi Nowroz, happens to be just right for the inauguration of a new house by a new picture, and the picture, Mehboob's "ANDAZ", is the only one that could have done justice to the occasion.

Every country has its own culture, civilisation and ways of living. The particular mode of living of one country can never be successfully adopted by another country. Our own youth is dazzled by the glamour of the West; it brushes aside the wisdom of the past and follows blindly in the footsteps that lead away from the correct path. The consequences of such a course are fraught with tragedy.

Once Mehboob has thus cleverly set the theme, he sees his way clear; he

Nargis in "Andaz".

gets the story written by the practised pen of Shums Lucknavi; entrusts S. Ali Raza with the screenplay and dialogues and thus armed, he leads a dazzling constellation of stars to the sets; smart Nargis, the baby of yesterday and woman of tomorrow, just fitted for the role of a sophisticated modern girl. Dilip Kumar, the rugged youth of gentle manners, hiding soft feelings behind a rough exterior, Raj Kapoor, dashing youngman-about-town with an attractive grimace and an easy laugh; Cuckoo the dancer, now a splendid actress in her own right, and the late V. H. Desai, grand artiste of comedy in a role that will leave his memory ever fresh. Faredoon Irani directs the camera.

## "Balam"

Wadia Films Ltd., who earned countrywide reputation with the tremendous popularity of their initial hit "MELA", are now making their second picture entitled "BALAM". The film is being produced by Hila Wadia.

The film is being directed by Homi Wadia who returns to social films after a long absence, and the artistes are Suraiya, Nigar, Wasti, Masud and Jayant. Husanlal and Bhagatram who came into screen fame in a single picture "PYAR KI JEET" with lilting melodies, are in charge of the musical score of this film "BALAM". The song words from the pen of Qamar Jalalabadi.

Randheer in "Chunaria".

## "CHUNARIA"

### At Six Theatres

Kuldeep Pictures Ltd.'s musical masterpiece "Chunaria" was released on Friday, simultaneously at 6 theatres—Excelsior, National, Broadway, City Light, in Bombay, and in the suburbs at Neptune at Bandra and Model (Kurla), starring Manorama, and Wasti with Randhir, Shophia, Chand and the famous dancer Cuckoo.

## "ZIDDI"

### At Roxy

The release of the Bombay Talkies' "ZIDDI" at Roxy Cinema is not without significance, as the event revives the good old relationship between the two major concerns in the Indian film industry.

The Bombay Talkies, Ltd., which has come to the forefront again due to the electrifying triumph of their picture "Majboor" as a jubilee hit, is once more out for a big name, because their "ZIDDI" promises all-round entertainment, with a drama enacted by Kamini Kaushal, Dev Anand Veera, Nawab, Kuldip, Pratima Devi, Indu, Pran,

Kamini Kaushal and Indu in "Ziddi"

Mohsin, Jagannath. All assembled in this great social, the story of which has been written by the celebrated novelist, Ismat Chugtai, and rendered to the screen by Director Shahid Lateef.

Khemchand Prakash, the noted Music Director, has taken great care in giving the tunes suited to the atmosphere of the picture, the lyrics of which have been written by the progressive intellectual, Prem Dhavan, who has also directed the dance numbers.

Producers Ashok Kumar and Savak Vacha have striven hard to make the film a great achievement in technique as well as in content.

## "MEETH-BHAKAR"

### At Swastik

The story of "Meeth Bhakar" is of a small peasant family from Maharashtra, in all its rugged and rough beauty. The moral of this story is That it is better by far for all to repair to the countryside and find out a self-respecting occupation rather than spend a miserable life in the city. It is a picture which has an under-current of propagating the Gandhian Doctrine of back to nature back to self-dependence, back to self-respect. Bhalji Pendharkar has stolen an appropriate cast for playing the roles he has imagined. Master Vithal and Chandrakant make comradely brothers and Sulochana and Anjani are two sisters-in-law. Master Prabhakar and baby Saroj who forms the third little couple of the family, are a young husband and wife, married as children and behaving at such with all their innocent pranks and quips to the great amusement of all. Zunzarao Pawar plays the father of the family.

Vithal, Chandrakant and Sulochana in "Meeth Bhakar".


The DATE Is Day After Tomorrow, MONDAY MARCH THE 21st JAMSHEDI NOWROZ

THE STARS ARE * * * * NARGIS, DILIP KUMAR, CUCKOO, V. H. DESAI & RAJ KAPOOR

AND THE PICTURE IS— THE ONE YOU HAVE BEEN ALL WAITING FOR—

Director MEHBOOB'S

ANDAZ

With NAUSHAD'S MUSIC

OPENING AT and WITH

LIBERTY

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

41-42 Marine Lines.

A JAYSINH RELEASE.

Daily: 3-0, 6-15, 9-30.
Plans Open:
10 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Rates:
Dress Circle: 3/12.
Balcony 2/10.
Upper Stalls 1/5.
Lower Stalls As. 10/6.

Photography: FAREDOON A. IRANI.

10 SONGS BY MAJROOH SULTANPURI

Screenplay & Dialogues: S. ALI RAZA

Story: SHUMS LUCKNAVI

Recording: KAUSHIK


# WHAT'S WHERE in Bombay

**CAPITOL:**
"GAJRE" Starring Suraiya, Motilal, Geeta Nizami, Sankatha Prasad, Murad, N. Kabir, Laddhan and Gudnar.

**SWASTIK:**
"MEETH BHAKAR" starring Vithal, Chandrakant, Sulochana, Pawar, Anjani, Jaishankar, Bakre and Saroj.

**LIBERTY:**
"From Monday, March 21:
"ANDAZ" starring Nargis, Dilip Kumar, Cuckoo, V. H. Desai and Raj Kapur.

**EXCELSIOR, NATIONAL, BROADWAY, CITY LIGHT, NEPTUNE (Bandra) AND MODEL (Kurla):**
"CHUNARIA" starring Manorama, Wasti, Randhir, Sophia and Cuckoo.

**KAMAL AND KISMET:**
"BAZAR" starring Nigar, Shyam, Gope and Yakub.

**NOVELTY:**
"ACTRESS" starring Rehana, Prem Adib, Meena, David and Misra.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, JAI HIND AND RIVOLI:**
"CHANDRALEKHA" starring T. R. Rajkumari, M. K. Radha, Ranjan, Sundari Bai, Yashodhra Katju.

**MAJESTIC:**
"SAKHARPUDA" starring Sumatee Gupte, Damuanna Malvankar and Baburao Pendharkar.

**SUPER:**
"USHA-HARAN" starring Ratnamala, Arun, Jeevan, Yashodhara Katju, Indu and Ulhas.

**KOHINOOR:**
"RAMBAAN" starring Prem Adib, Shobhana Samarth, Umakant and Chandra Mohan.

**CENTRAL:**
"NAI REET" starring Sulochana Chatterjee, Krishnakant Rajendra, Tiwari and Geet Bali.

**ROXY:**
"ZIDDI" starring Kamini Kaushal Dev Anand, Veera, Kuldip, Pratimadevi, Indu, Pran, Mohsin and Nawab.

**IMPERIAL:—**
"GHAR-KI-IZZAT" starring Mumtaz Shanti, Dilip Kumar, Manorama, Gope and Dixit.

**MINERVA:**
"APARADHI" starring Ramsingh, Madhu Bala, Pran, Leela Panday, Raj Kishore, Gowri and Manjrekar.

**NEW WEST END:**
"NANAND BHOJAI" starring Nirupa Roy, Manhar Desai, Dulari, Babu Raje and Chhagan Romeo.

**LAMINGTON:**
"GRIHASTI" starring Yakub, Lalita Pawar, Sulochana, Chatterjee, Sharda, Kuldip Masud and Mirza Mushraff.

**CHITRA:**
"PYAR-K. JEET" starring Suraiya, Manorama and Gope.

**HIND MATA (Parel):**
"MELE" starring Nargis and Dilip Kumar.

—J. & P.—

## "USHA HARAN"

### At Super

Prakash's Romantic Mythological "Ushaharan" is running to crowded houses at Super, where it has entered to its 3rd week.

The love romance between Usha and Aniruddha is very rationally developed, sticking so far as possible to the popular version. The first meeting is delicately executed on the screen. Credit for all this goes to the Director Shantikumar, who adds one more feather to his cap.

Ratnamala makes a lively Usha while Indu gives a fine performance as Chitralekha. Arun as Aniruddha is impressive while Ulhas as Banasur is convincingly vigorous. Jeevan and Yashodhara Katju provide light moments in a competent manner.

Music by Saraswati Devi is of a classical type—yet it is 'light'.

## "GAJRE"

### At Capitol

Allied Art Production Ltd.'s maiden offering "Gajre" is liked because of its sincerity of tone.

"Gajre" is a Lyric of Love. It deals with the love affairs of four persons in a most subdued way. All four suffer mutely the pangs of love. It is only when the Doctor the elder brother accidently happens to hear the talk between Asha (when he loves) and her friend that he knows where the matters stand. He chooses the path of renunciation and goes to open his mind to Tara—a recent acquaintance of his. She is gone—and then only does the Doctor realize that Tara was loving him as intensely as he was loving Asha.

Director R. D. Mathur has handled the story competently.

Suraiya, Motilal and Geeta Nizami bring out all emotional force of the story.

## "Nai Baat"

An interesting new picture is on its way: Chowdhry Productions' "NAI BAAT" starring the top-ranker of the day, the glamorous Rehana of "Khidki" and "Actress" fame. Supporting her are Amar, Sadiq and Mukesh. A speciality of "NAI BAAT" is that all writers, artistes, music makers and technicians associated with the picture are fresh and new.

## MEHBOOB'S LOSS

India's celebrated film producer and director of repute, Mehboob, has sustained a sad loss; his mother passed away on Wednesday midnight at the age of 70. The end came serenely. Mehboob's success in his career was a source of great contentment to the old lady who had watched his struggles with a mother's pride and concern and she was a great support to her son.

## MRS. ADVANI'S SUDDEN DEATH

The well-known film director J. P. Advani, who made "Ladli" for variety Pictures, and was now engaged in making "La Jawab", has sustained a grave bereavement. Mrs. Gopi J. Advani, who was partner in the concern 'Variety Pictures', died suddenly in the Harkissondas Hospital on Monday noon this week. It is unfortunate that death should take away the partner of a concern when elaborate arrangements were being made for a new venture, the muhurt of which was performed only the previous Monday.

Mrs. Advani leaves behind four children, her husband, and large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death. We offer our sincere condolences to Director Advani and the relatives and family in the sad bereavement.

## "Apna Desh"

"APNA DESH", Rajkamal Kalamandir's first production of the trio planned for the current year, will be released at New West End at the end of March. Advance reports from Rajkamal Studios indicate that "APNA DESH" will bear all the distinguishing features in respect of entertainment, purposefulness, artistic excellence and cinematic beauty that the Indian public is accustomed to associate with Shantaram.

Dewan Sharar and Keshavrao Date have between them written a story of our own time and Shantaram has invested it with imagination and cinematic craft so that it has become something like an epic of you and me. Outstanding performances are given by Puspa Hans with her sweet personality and sweeter voice, Umesh Sharma, Manmohan Krishna, Keshavrao Date, Sudha Apte.

## "Janmapatri"

Popular Productions' maiden social "JANMAPATRI" starring A. Shah, Sudha Rao with Hamid, Leela Gupte, Vijay Kumar, Chandabai and Zeb-unnissa in the major roles is now completed and due to be released in Bombay early next month.

Written and directed by K. P. Shahani with dialogue and lyrics by Aziz Kashmiri set to the tunes of Gulshan Sufi, "JANMAPATRI" is based on a theme of everday occurence in everybody's life depicting how the fate of many innocent girls of today hangs on the highhanded verdict of those who have no right to judge. "JANMAPATRI" is a socio-musical comedy that is sure to appeal.

## "ACTRESS"

### At The Novelty

Filmistan's latest hit "Actress" was released last week at two further stations, Karachi and Lahore.

In its sixth week now at the local Novelty, "Actress" is on its way to a long run, usual with Filmistan's pictures at this theatre, with the charming performance of popular artistes like Rehana, Meena and Prem Adib and Shyam Sunder's music.

## "NAI REET"

### At The Central

As a bold interpretation of modern marriage "Nai Reet" by Indian Film Corporation has attracted attention. Excellent work by Sulochana Chatterjee and Geeta Bali marks the film which is a novel demonstration of a serious theme cleverly expounded as entertainment.

## "Patanga"

On a fine morning (17th March), in the presence of the leading personalities of the Indian Film Industry, Director H. S. Rawail performed the muhurat of Varma Films maiden social 'PATANGA' at the Famous Pictures Studio. Yakub, Nigar, Shyam, Gope and Mohana play the lead in the picture. The music direction is in the hands of C. Ramchandra.

DIRECTOR SOHRAB MODI OFFERS THE SILVER SCREEN THE SAUCIEST ROMANTIC COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR!

DAWLAT

MINERVA'S AVALANCHE OF LAUGHTER

Starring: MADHUBALA, MAHIPAL, E. TARAPORE and JANAKI DASS

Story By ACHARYA ATRE

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Story Director: MULKHRAJ BAKHRI

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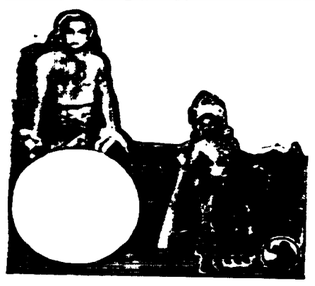

PRAKASH PICTURES MAGNIFICENT LYRICAL HIT

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RATNAMALA, ARUN, SHIVAN, INDU, Yashodhara Katju, ULHAS.

Director: SHANTIKUMAR.

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# Ibrahim's Unbeaten Century

## BOMBAY'S CONFIDENT START IN RANJI TROPHY FINAL

BOMBAY, Friday.

Making first use of the wicket after Nimbalkar lost the toss, Bombay laid the foundation of a big score by scoring 218 runs for the loss of Irani, Mantri and Uday Merchant, the last two being dismissed eight minutes before the close of play.

The wicket had more turf on it than is usual with the Brabourne Stadium wicket, almost as much as during the Fifth Test against the West Indies. In addition the top surface was wet with dew as it always is during the first two hours' play of the match. This gave a considerable lift to the ball which came at a good height and often with excellent pace. But the lunch interval saw the evaporation of the dew and removal of the lift from the wicket, which, however, continued to take spin from the very first.

Shinde who was allowed two big spells from each end turned the ball enough to beat the bat and occasionally to catch the edge of the outstretched bat. But the catches or near catches which resulted from such edgings went unattended and the Bombay batsmen profitted thereby. Had all the possible catches been held Bombay might well have been fighting with her back to the wall in stead of being in the happy position of having merely to consolidate her position as matters finally transpired at the end of the day.

Ibrahim and Irani started off at a funeral rate scoring only 53 runs during the first two hours' play. The opening pair brightened up a little after resumption, however, and together with Mantri were responsible for maintaining the rate of almost a run a minute during the next two hours which yielded 119 runs.

Neither Irani nor Ibrahim were particularly happy against the rising ball in the pre-lunch period. Sohoni appeared to be dangerous during this period and should have secured Ibrahim's wicket when the batsman was 9 in a total of 18, but Hazare dropped his usual first slip catch when the ball travelling shoulder high towards his left grazed his palm and went on for a four. On a couple of more occasions both Ibrahim and Irani edged the ball just short of a slip fieldsmen and survived the pre-lunch period.

The accelaration in the rate of scoring which was evident in the afternoon's play was kept up. Irani, however, was lucky to snick Shinde towards first slip where Hazare failed to get down to the ball quick enough and the ball travelled for a four. Ibrahim had a couple of narrow escapes when he mistimed a hook of a short pitched ball from Sohoni and the ball fell just a trifle short of mid-on who failed to anticipate and move quickly enough towards the ball. A little later he drove Shinde wide and low to the left of Adhikari fielding at silly mid-off and the fieldsman failed to hang on to the ball although he got his hands to it.

Irani left just when the Bombay pair appeared to be set for another opening stand of 100 runs. Mantri started quietly and concentrated on getting his eye in. He was not always certain when facing Shinde and twice had very narrow escapes in the slips. On a third occasion when he was 29 in a total of 138 he lifted Shinde to deepish square-leg where Vichare failed to judge a one-handed catch and conceded four runs. Notwithstanding these escapes, however, Mantri was always looking for runs and after the tyranny of the Ibrahim-Irani partnership was quite a welcome relief. He square-cut and drove with freedom and was mainly responsible for rescuing the game from the doldrums. He got a tickle on a rising ball from Sohoni and was dismissed just when he appeared to be in sight of his fourth century of the series.

Uday Merchant who came next was adjudged out to a ball which he appeared to have played with his shoulder or his upper arm. He swung at a bouncer from Sohoni and was held by Nimbalkar at the second attempt. Umpire Vijayasarathy appeared to be quite confident about his decision but the ball appeared, in all probability to have been played by the shoulder of the batsmen.

Ibrahim's knock was a typically solid one. He batted throughout which was five minutes short of five hours, the delay being in the late start. Keeping his wicket in tact appeared to be his main concern and it dominated his innings throughout. He punished only very loose balls collecting 10 fours, as many in his 102 as Mantri did in his 70. The task of the consolidator, however, he performed admirably. The dangers of the pre-lunch wicket he survived and thus lessened the burden on the shoulders of the batsmen to follow. If he put firm accents on defence it was not merely because he did not forget that this match is to be played to a finish, but also because of, his temperament which usually displays a sound, if a somewhat slow game.

Baroda's bowlers toiled gallantly in the hot sun for the entire day with only three wickets as the fruit of their labour. They would have far, more successful, however, had their fielders been more alert. For the dismissal of a couple of batsmen in the pre-lunch period might well have put a different tint to the game.

Shinde responded manfully to bear the brunt of the attack. He bowled a bad ball but rarely, and so cleverly did he disguide his googly that the batsman had to watch it with extreme care all the way. He deserved a far better analysis than the one he eventually returned at the end of the day's play.

Sohoni who opened the attack, appeared to be far more dangerous during his first spell of over an hour than during any other spell of his. He certainly merited his two wickets which should have come to him during his first spell.

Vijay Hazare kept a good length but was never dangerous. Most of his bowling outside the off stump was quite innocuous. Gul Mohammad bowled to a packed leg-side field as though he was aiming at a draw similar to the final Test concluded recently and none of the other bowlers tried made any impression on the batsmen.

The new ball will be taken tomorrow morning. There is, however, no bowler in the Baroda side to take sufficient advantage of the shine on the ball except Sohoni who will depend on the glossy surface to accelerate his pace. Should the over-night not-outs survive the new ball period which should not be in the least critical, Shinde will provide them with some thought for if he bowls as well tomorrow as he did today with a little luck he might prove to be destructive on a wicket taking spin from the first day.

So well have the home team laid the foundations of a huge first innings score that it appears that only a stupendous innings by Hazare in the visitors first knock will avert Baroda's uncertainties on the fourth innings wicket. From the experience of the Fifth Test when the wicket was similar, it may be said that the wicket will last for about a week without showing any uneven bounce. But the spin to which it already responsive on the first day may become both uncertain and even awkward during the closing stages of the match which may well last for a week if the present rate continues.

### SCORE-BOARD

BOMBAY (FIRST INNINGS)

| | |
|---|---|
| K. C. Ibrahim batting | 102 |
| B. R. Irani c Nimbalkar b Vijay Hazare | 40 |
| M. K. Mantri c Nimbalkar b Sohoni | 70 |
| U. M. Merchant c Nimbalkar b Sohoni | 0 |
| D. G. Phadkar batting | 0 |
| K. M. Rangnekar, P. R. Umrigar, M. M. Dalvi, M. N. Raiji, G. Ramchand and K. K. Tarapore to bat. | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 3 wickets) | 218 |

Fall of wickets: 1/91 2/216 and 3/218.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. W. Sohoni | 23 | 7 | 45 | 2 |
| Vivek Hazare | 4 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Vijay Hazare | 20 | 13 | 24 | 1 |
| Gul Mohammad | 13 | 7 | 16 | 0 |
| S. G. Shinde | 38 | 11 | 86 | 0 |
| J. N. Ghorpade | 4 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| H. R. Adhikari | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Umpires: Messrs. P. K. Sinha, and M. G. Vijaysarathi.

The following is the Baroda side:—R. B. Nimbalkar (Capt.), Vijay Hazare, S. G. Shinde, H. R. Adhikari, S. K. Vichare, J. N. Ghorpade, The Yuvraj of Baroda, Gul Mohammad, D. K. Gaikwad, S. W. Sohoni and Vivek Hazare.


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Mon. morn. 10 a.m. CAPTAIN AMERICA


## SHERIFF'S MEETING TO MOURN DEATHS OF MRS. NAIDU AND OTHERS

### Large Citizens' Committee Formed

BOMBAY, Friday.

A large Citizens' Committee with Dr. H. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor, as Chairman and Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. S. K. Patil and Sir Homy Mody as Vice-Chairmen was today constituted to make arrangements for sending a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay asking him to concene a public meeting to mourn the deaths of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr K. P. Khadilkar.

Sir Behram Karanjia and Mr. Ramnath Poddar will be the Treasurers of the Committee, with Mr. Homi Talayarkhan and Mr. B. V. Mody functioning as Secretaries.

The 57-man Executive Committee includes Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sir R. Masani, Sir V. Chandavarkar, Sir Sultan Chinoy, Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. N. M. Cama, Mr. I. S. Jehu, Mr. Dayabhai Patel and Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussain.

## NEW ADVOCATES OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay held on 14th and 16th February, 1949:—

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16 18 19 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74 75, 76, 78. 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 104, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, and 173. Total: 137.

Note:—The Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Golden Jubilee Prize has been awarded to Bandar Sripati Rao (No. 11) who stood first at the examination.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT

Th eGovernment of Bombay has prepared a Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. The amending Bill, which has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of March 17, is intended to cover administrative difficulties involved in the applications of the provisions of the Act. The Act itself is proposed to be brought in force with effect from April 1 next.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Prospero 9-1, Dominator 8-12, Nirvana 8-10, Nasrullah 8-8, Pan Supari 8-5, D. Day 7-12, Taslaroon 7-8.

THE AHMED NAGAR PLATE (Div. II—1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Queen's Cup 9-2, Valiant Prince 9-2, Brilliant Sunshine 8-13, Ginger Lady 8-11, Broken Mask 8-11, Pure Emerald 8-11, Nicotine 8-7, Sonnet 8-5, Crescendo 8-8, Galatea 7-12, Missing Link 7-12.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE—(Div. I) 6 Furs.

True Love 8-12, Maleka Saheba 8-12, Tabassum 8-12, Anant Lakshmi 8-12, Pick Money 8-12, Aafrin 8-12, Malika-e-Alam 8-12, Georgette 8-12, Desert Queen 8-12, Cherry Blossom 8-12, Grace Darling 8-12, Princessa 8-12, Dinkie 8-12.

THE AHMED NAGAR PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Kalpna 9-2, Fashion Parade 8-12, Marlow 8-11, Battle Out 8-10, Wet Bob 8-10, Crown of Kolhapur 8-9, Flying Clipper 8-8, Palmy Days 8-8, Shirazi 8-5, Court Dancer 8-5.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP 1 1/4 Miles.

Paper King 9-2, Jacquemont 9-2, Royal Jester 8-11, Pravina 8-5, Mubarak 8-4, Boop's Fancy 8-3, Namdar 8-1, Pillar to Post 8-1, Gipsy Gem 8-1, Some Treasure 8-0, Pramila 8-0, Jawahir 7-10, Doorani 7-10, Maduri 7-8, Windsor Belle 6-7.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—6 Furs.

Manzoor 9-3, Viveca 9-0, Pavan 8-12, Gamble for Love 9-0, Play On 8-12, Your Majesty 8-7, Prince of Mahad 8-12, Makarpura 8-12, Anant Lakshmi 8-4.

THE MUMBRA PLATE—7 Furs.

Aan Baan 9-0, Abbess 8-12, Black Page 8-9, Khundil 8-6, Churchill 8-4, Bhopal Star 8-3, Arowhena 8-3, Find Out 8-1, Gay Pilot 8-1, Dragon Seed 8-0, Georgie 7-10, Princess Padma 7-10.

## THANKS A LOT, INDIA

KINGSTON (Jamaica), March 17 (PTI-Reuter).—Commenting on India's gift of £7,000 to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, G. Scotter, columnist in the "Gleaner" newspaper says, "probably no touring team from any country has ever been treated in a more generous and sporting fashion than have the West Indies who toured India."

# MARATHA MANDIR FANCIED IN NENSEY CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following are my selections for tomorrow:—

1st RACE
CHETNA — Win
JAHAN ZAIB — Next Best

2nd RACE
CHANDRAKOR — Win
ICY HOT — Next Best
If ab CREPE de CHINE

3rd RACE
DOWN SOUTH — Win
PRINCE JEHANGIR — Next Best

4th RACE
RASHTRAPATI — Win
AYAAZ — Next Best

5th RACE
FLYING CLIPPER — Win
UNTAMED PRINCE — Next Best

6th RACE
MARATHA MANDIR — Win
ASOKA — Next Best
If ab RAMAL

7th RACE
ONCE AGAIN — Win
AAN BAAN — Next Best
If ab CRESCENT

8th RACE
SWEETIE SHAH — Win
MY PET — Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE
CHANDRAKOR
FLYING CLIPPER
MARATHA MANDIR

FLUKES
RED BIRD
BLUE MIST

## LATEST SPURTS

The following are the spurts recorded this morning:

OUTER TAN

GEORGIE (Chavan) had the narrow measure of CHOCOLATE BABY (Uttam) when putting in a three furlongs dash in 36 secs.

ROYAL MANTLE (Shiba) covered three furlongs in 36½ secs.

MALAKEH (Chavan) was speedier than PAPER KING (Uttam) when engaged over a noteworthy three furlongs spurt. Timing 36 secs.

ONCE AGAIN (Russell) did a three-furlongs spurt in 37 secs. He was practically on tight-reins.

AAN BAAN (Kheem) and RIM JHIM (Antoo) strode impressively over three furlongs and recorded 36½ secs.

AKASH DEEP (Damodar) negotiated three furlongs in 37 secs. He was in hand.

AJINKYA TARA II (Khandu) did an easy spurt over three furlongs in 38 secs.

KIRTI (Russell) was in hand when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

MA CHERIE (Mitchell) and HERE AGAIN (Md. Khan) were concerned in a speedy three furlongs spurt. The pair clocked 36 1/5 secs.

KALPANA (RB) showed out from WHO KNOWS (RB) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

FLYING CLIPPER (Damodar) strode well in hand and timed three furlongs in 37 secs.

RASHTRAPATI (Mitchell) moved at easy pace when making a three furlongs spurt in 39 secs. He is in fine fettle now.

WOOD NYMPH (Kheem) and ONSLAUGHT (G. Chavan) were concerned in a mild exercise over three. They recorded 38½ secs.

CHANDRAKOR (Kheem) and GHAFLA (Magan) were sent over three furlongs. The pair lay in close order at the end with the first-named moving smoothly. Timing 37 secs.

## ACCEPTANCES FOR MONDAY RACES

The following horses will run in Bombay Meeting, Spring Races 1948-49 (4th Day) Monday 21st March, 1949:

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE (Div. II) 6 Furlongs.

Lizalee 8-12, Ati's Pride 8-12, Honey Bunch 8-12, Past The Post 8-12, Raj Luxmi 8-12, Firoza 8-12, Kammu 8-12, Maha Maya 8-12, Striding Edge 8-12, Why Again 8-12, Mimma 8-12, Smiles and Tears 8-12, No No Nanette 8-12.

THE RENALA PLATE—About 1½ Miles

(Continued in Col. 5)


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BOMBAY RACES

SPRING MEETING

4th DAY

Monday, 21st March '49

DAY ENTRANCE

FIRST: Gents Rs. 5/8 Ladies Rs. 3/8 || SECOND: Rs. 3/8

RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The Bombay Chronicle

*Many a healthy man died without a disease and many a patient kept alive from one age to another!*
—HAZRAT ALI

# INTERNAL STABILITY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's analysis of the present political situation taken with the review of the Home Ministry of its activities for 1948 convey an impression of quiet confidence. The two points made by the Deputy Prime Minister were that the country had reached a degree of internal stability "which no one would have dared to predict on August 15, 1947," and that complete peace and order was essential for economic development. The review observes that the primary responsibility for maintaining Law and Order rests with the Provinces but the Centre collects information from all over the country and advises Provinces from time to time on "the main developments of all-India interest in problems of security." On matters relating to communal activities which are by their very nature of all-India importance and to Communist work which has an international basis, naturally the Centre has to issue directives and co-ordinate provincial activities. It was in these two directions that the threat to the peace of the country manifested itself in 1948 and the Government, we are assured, have brought conditions under control. In regard to the States, Sardar Patel indicated that the plan to extend uniformity to the States was giving satisfactory results and he did not expect that any State would stand out of the plan. The Deputy Prime Minister whose work was highly commended in the Indian Parliament, might well feel pleased at the success which has attended his confidence in assuming the responsibility of restoring order in the country. It has been a strenuous time and the country owes much to the single-mindedness of the Home Minister who visualized the peace of India with sufficient imagination to include the States which on the dawn of Independence, stood out as so many scattered territories.

So far as the communal situation goes, the Government of India faced three situations. The first of these was the R.S.S. which adopted an attitude of challenging the Government's authority but were quickly brought round for lack of public support when the challenge was taken up seriously. Here the problem is one of creating an atmosphere in the country which is unfavourable to the frequent demonstrations of R.S.S. strength and tenacity of purpose. It is not likely that the Government will be gravely troubled in future by any R.S.S activities but there is the larger question of protecting the people from the insidious communalism which is more dangerous in its less demonstrative action. To effect this change in the public mind, the Government has issued a directive to provincial administrations asking them not to recognize communal bodies and communal leaders on political issues. The refusal to encourage communalism and the determination to ignore it officially will do much to eradicate the evil. The Bombay Government has given a bold lead in this respect. The other problem was posed by Master Tara Singh. But, as Sardar Patel remarked, the good sense of the Sikh community and the timely intervention of progressive Sikh leaders served to bring peace on that front. Thirdly, the Deputy Prime Minister referred to the Muslim position. Here there was nothing to fear except sporadic demonstrations, which did more harm to the community than to anyone else. The Home Minister emphasised the point that no more was demanded of the Muslims in India than was sought from other citizens. The tranquility on the communal front which is evident today, is a tribute to the good sense of the people but it is also a testimony to the Government's devotion to the ideal of a secular State. As we have observed before, this ideal means not so much the negative concept of non-interference in religious matters — human activities cannot be compartmentalized — but the active aspiration of interest in the well-being of the individual, no matter what community he belongs to. This in practical application means essentially no communalism in politics. It is not a policy so much as an attitude of mind and its success can be acclaimed when once again it becomes the Indian national characteristic.

On the strictly political side, Sardar Patel referred to the Government's concern with Communist activities rather than with the Communist ideology. The desire to effect a change of system by violent, unconstitutional methods would, he said, be firmly resisted. Where the Communists had acted organisationally in West Bengal, the party had been banned. Elsewhere, the Government was fully prepared to deal with individuals. This attitude has its disadvantages. It makes the return to peace infinitely more difficult and it offers opportunity for frequent misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It is often the case that the individuals who come under the law, are not the chief instigators of trouble. And the public has to bear a needlessly heavy strain. A great deal of the industrial uneasiness and unrest in the country arise from the latitude shown to the Communist Party by the Government — directly and indirectly. And the success of Government's policy must be judged in the last analysis by the strike situation and the progress of industrial enterprise.

# Nationalism And Literature

The emphasis laid by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee while addressing Bengali litterateurs at New Delhi, on the desirability of closer contacts between provincial literatures is significant of an outlook which is essential to counteract the tension generated by the doctrine of linguistic regionalism. Such contacts be stated, will not only enrich each of the provincial literatures, but will also weld the provinces into a cultural unit. In consequence of English being the medium of instruction and inter-provincial contacts, literature in Indian languages has, in most cases, hitherto remained circumscribed to the frontiers of the provinces of its origin. Again there has been a state of almost complete estrangement between the literary circles of the North and South of India. The fact that the works of some eminent authors have been translated into other languages is but one redeeming feature in an otherwise depressing state of affairs of the literary world.

In the absence of a common language and concerted literary endeavour, English literature has gained hold upon the intellectuals of different provinces and has come to stay as a link between them. Freedom has awakened the country to the necessity of evolving a common language and of cultivating the spirit of nationalism in literature. Literature, whatever be the language in which it is expressed, can acquire a national character by virtue of its intrinsic values. It can, as well, become national if it is rendered in the national language. Apphenension is entertained in certain quarters that the national language will hamper the growth of provincial languages and literature. We trust that it will be allayed by the reassuring statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his address at the symposium on Indian languages at the Bengali Literary Conference that the provincial languages will be allowed to grow and that addition to the literature of India in any of its language is welcome as it enriches the cultural treasures of the country. A statement like this, emanating as it does from no less a personality that the Prime Minister, ought to be regarded as authoritative. Language and literature should be among the main forces which can bind and hold together different provinces in a vast and multi-lingual country like India: and they need to be approached and organised as such in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country.

The trend of recent events has raised hopes of early settlement of the question of a national language. A move is also likely to be made to co-ordinate the literary efforts of the various provinces and to place literature on a national footing. Dr. Mookerjee gave encouraging news that the constitution of a permanent institute of literary men is under contemplation. An All-India literary movement, if initiated in this manner, should be all embracing. It should be fully representative of the literature of both the North and the South, should assign a place to literature in the ancient languages and should, further, keep an international outlook. Literature, which is national in its scope, should be available to the masses. Illiteracy and the high-flown language have, so far, greatly restricted the circulation of literature. Now efforts are being made by the Government to liquidate illiteracy. The simplification of the literary style is a province of writers; and they should realise the necessity of presenting at least useful literature in a simple style in order to make it truly popular. We recall, in this connection, the appeal made recently by Bombay's Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, to Marathi writers and novelists to develop a simple and lucid language so that the man in the village or the factory can easily understand it.

# TETE-A-TETE

**WITHOUT COMMENT.**

**The only place where there was "Ram Rajya", said the Deputy Prime Minister, was Coorg, whose people drank merrily and complained about nothing (laughter).**

—Indian Parliamentary Report.

* * *

Refuting certain wild allegations to the effect that the Government of India was going to sacrifice Kashmir and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, an authoritative statement from New Delhi points out, among other things, that "the understanding on which India has accepted the (United Nations) commission's resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949 has been clearly set out in the correspondence with the U. N. Commission and in the two aides memories all of which had been published."

And one of which, of course, the Commission wishes was not mentioned and had never been published.

* * *

Speaking in the Indian Parliament, Sardar Patel said that it now rested in the hands of the R.S.S. leader to retrace the steps he had taken and to bring its activities within permissible limits.

Would the leader turn round also while retracing his steps?

* * *

In the Security Council, the Cuban delegate said they must all agree the Netherlands had not implemented the Council's resolution and was endeavouring to settle the question by her own means.

They do privately.

* * *

Mr. John Hood, the Australian delegate, complained that some sponsors of the original council resolution (on Indonesia) were now "quite coolly" inviting the council to invalidate its own resolution.

Australia and other friends of Indonesia ought to be grateful that these sponsors are only graciously bland.

And, any way the United States is otherwise preoccupied.

* * *

A Rangoon communique reports that communists who have joined hands with Karen rebels are "in complete control of Mandalay".

This always happens when Communists join hands.

* * *

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Hector McNeil charged that "with Soviet connivance and even Soviet support", the ex-enemy countries of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary had obstructed British and U. S. attempts to set in action treaty machinery to ensure proper fulfilment of their obligations.

What else could they do?

* * *

Apropos of the revolt against the Chinese Nationalist Government by General Yui Ying-Kai, who has seized the port of Swatow, a PTI-Reuter mess-age says: "Reports did not indicate whether he was attempting to loot the port or pave the way for the Communists."

What a situation!

* * *

KARACHI, March 17: Today's meeting of the City Muslim League Council was adjourned 'sine die' when several hundred persons raising anti-Khaliquzzaman slogans invaded the meeting.

We can only say that these people have yet to know their Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman.

# CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

*By "Citizen"*

What appeared to be a minor item asking for the appointment of a Head Clerk to supervise the accounts work of the chowkies of the Construction section of the Municipality, led to a prolonged debate in the City Corporation this week. The reason for it was the detailed report, the first of its kind, on the working of the Outside Audit Section.

This report which covered some 75 pages and referred to a period of barely four months, from October, 1946 to January, 1947 disclosed what some of the members characterised as a grave alarming state of affairs. It was stated in the report that the initial accounts or records in the Ward offices were maintained "in an unsatisfactory or unreliable condition, involving a multitude of irregularities, ranging from clerical errors and omissions to serious types of manipulations of accounts."

While summarising its findings based on the audit examination of Ward office accounts, the report pointed out that "errors, omissions and irregularities were too numerous" that "accounting of materials becomes infructuous and unreliable", that "supervision was slack" that there could be "reasonable", doubts as to the proper use of materials without avoidable waste," and that "such practices render the Head Office Accounts unreal and misleading."

**CHARGES SUBSTANTIATED.**

These charges, grave as they appeared, were all supported and substantiated by numerous instances from each Ward. These instances revealed that materials like bricks, cement, asphalt etc., was not being properly accounted for, that in some cases such material disappeared, that at times men were engaged about whom there was nothing on record to show that they were being profitably engaged every day, that accounts at the initial stages were kept in pencil and such entries were later erased, cancelled or corrected without attestation, that certain employees signed job slips or deposit slips in advance, that expenditure on certain jobs was being incurred in excess and without proper sanction and that there were cases of considerable waste which could have been avoided if there was proper supervision.

Making full use of this ready material, the Opposition launched an attack on the administration and accused the Executive and also the majority party of tolerating such conditions and refusing to deal with the offenders with a heavy hand. An amendment to the effect that the Corporation took a grave view of the situation and would not tolerate such things in future and giving a warning that those held responsible for such things should be severely dealt with, was moved. This evoked a debate. The majority party started with opposing the amendment and later got it ruled out of order on a technical objection. The Opposition thereupon moved two more amendments one little mildly worded and another seeking to remove the technical objection but retaining all that was said in the original amendment. The majority party accepted the milder amendment stating that they were not behind others in condemning inefficiency or in denouncing irregularities.

**OVERSTEPPING THE LIMIT.**

During the debate, one of the Opposition members indulged in very strong language and said the report conclusively proved that there was "corruption in the department from top to bottom". He was prepared to place the report before any impartial judge and if the verdict was other than what he had stated he was prepared to resign his seat. The same member warned the House not to be tolerant of such malpractices as in the last resort such misplaced tolerance leads to what has happened to the Calcutta Corporation which has been superseded by the Provincial Government of West Bengal.

His remark that there was "corruption from top to bottom" was resented by the Municipal Commissioner who said that if the House had no confidence in the Special Engineer it should say so and Mr. N. V. Modak would be prepared to resign and they should know that he would not be without a job. "Hold no threats, no one in this world is indispensable" was the retort of the Opposition.

**MAYORAL ELECTION.**

The Mayoral election takes place a fortnight hence. The Congress Party has unanimously nominated its Chief Mr. S. K. Patil, to be the candidate for that election. There seems to be a derire in Congress circles that their nominee should be elected without a contest. This, however, does not seem to be likely. The Socialists have not yet disclosed their plans. Last year as soon as the general elections were over they suggested the name of the late Mr. K. F. Nariman for the Mayoralty and the suggestion led to a controversy. This year they have not yet selected any candidate but I understand that a decision has been arrived at to put up a candidate and to get the strength of the Opposition registered on the very first occasion in the second year of the life of the new Corporation. The choice of the candidate will be made early next week.

The City Port Trust is being reconstituted and as a result of it, the Corporation is also required to re-elect two of its representatives to that Board. At present both the representatives are from the majority party and it is understood that the Congress Party is nominating the same members for a further period. The Opposition who have been claiming representation on the Port Trust, it is learnt will put up a candidate, in spite of the sure knowledge that being in a minority and on account of the distributive vote there is no chance for its nominee to get elected. This election will take place next week.

**IN THE SUBURBS.**

While the City Corporation has settled down to its work and is completing a quarter of its term, the elections to the Suburban Municipalities are just beginning to take place. The first of these will be the elections to the Parle-Andheri Municipality which will be held in the first week of April. There are eight mulit-member Wards which in all return 30 membere. Nine of the seats are reserved, three each for Muslims and Christians and one each for Harijans, Backward classes and Women, the remaining 21 being general seats. The last elections to this Municipality held in 1945, were without any contest and the four by-elections that followed afterwards were also uncontested. That goes to show the Suburbanite's lack of interest in civic affairs. The Socialists have now put up as many as 20 candidates and two of them, one a Muslim and another the Backward Class nominee, have been returned unopposed.

It is rather surprising that the Congress which has been as strong if not stronger, in the Suburbs as it has been in the city should have kept completely out of this contest. Officially it is not fighting this election although there are a few well-known Congressmen contesting independently. With multi-member constituencies and with the distributive system of voting introduced this time for the elections to Borough Municipalities in place of the cumulative system which was so far in vogue, the Congress should have certainly tried for a majority in one of the four suburban Municipalities. With the fresh example of Ahmedabad elections where, with hardly sixty per cent of the votes polled, the Congress could secure almost all the seats and the Socialists with twenty per cent of votes in their favour could get only one seat thanks to the distributive system, it was naturally expected that the Congress would bid for a majority. The appointment of a Board for the purpose and inviting of applications for the Congress ticket had strengthened that hope. The Congress in the Suburbs has, however, decided to keep out of the elections and thus the field is left free for the 20 Socialists and some 50 independent candidates. The 30,000 voters who use their franchise on the 3rd of April, will decide the issue for them. The very large number of candidates and the entry of an organised party to contest the elections has already put life in the whole affair and the average voter who was not even conscious of his being a voter is now being approached and as a result of the brisk canvassing in progress from now on, he is being acquainted with civic affairs and is understanding the value of his vote.

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### Government's Initiative

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh was refreshingly outspoken in his address to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Referring to the employers' part in maintaining industrial peace, His Excellency remarked that even our most progressive industrialists could not claim that enough attention had been paid to Labour. "The fact," he said, "that some other countries have been more or less remiss can only mitigate the offence—for such it is—but cannot exonerate it." His Excellency did not spare the indiscriminate strikers either. He asked workers to shun like poison large scale strikes in public utility services, warning them that indiscriminate strikes would bring them no relief and would only alienate public sympathy. But as things are, when both employers and workers seem inclined to take an extreme attitude, each party claiming to do so in self-defence it is often necessary for Government to take the initiative in reconciling conflicting claims, through friendly pressure if possible and legislation if necessary.

### Total Prohibition

The Bombay Government has already followed a go-slow programme of prohibition and spread it over five years. Under this scheme total Prohibition throughout the province is due to be enforced with effect from April 1, 1950, and timely steps are being taken to make the programme a complete success. Rations of liquor have been drastically cut and dry days have been increased to four during the next twelve months. The greatest danger to complete prohibition is not loss of revenue but the prevalence of illicit distillation and smuggling. These evils can be prevented only if the police are scrupulously vigilant and honest and if they receive active co-operation from the public. The public has always been prepared to help but the volunteers need to be carefully selected and trained for the necessary work. The prohibition workers have already gained some experience and they and the new recruits have a whole year for the requisite training. The Government has an arduous task ahead but the blessings of Prohibition are worth all the trouble and loss of revenue.

### Karens And British Tories

It is unfortunate that the Karens should have so far ignored, the offer made to them by the Government of Burma. In the circumstances Government forces are justified in launching an all out offensive against the insurgents concentrated under the rice-exporting port of Bassein, 70 miles north-west of Rangoon. This is the beginning and there need not be much doubt that the Government will gradually extend its campaign to other affected towns and areas of Burma. The Karens have obviously been tempted into continuing the armed revolt by their recent, essentially local successes. But that does not constitute the only reason for Karen intransigence. The Karens have received moral, if not material, encouragement from abroad. It comes not from the Soviet Union or Asian Communists but from—the Tories of Britain. The Karen tribe had always been friendly to the British and their "Raj" in Burma. And their friendship is being repaid in the dual form of ill-concealed malicious criticism of Burmese nationalist leaders and Government—after all, how can the average Imperialist forgive those who desired, and worked for Burmese freedom and are now in power?—and loud sympathy with the Karen struggle amounting to encouraging approval of their armed revolt against a friendly country and Government.

### Injuring Britain Herself

These "friends" have gone so far in their urge to serve the Karen "cause" as to propagate wild myths about the extent of the revolt and its present success. A remarkable instance of this irresponsible, and mischievous propaganda is furnished by the recent report from London to the effect that Karen rebel forces had gained control practically of the entire country except for the capital Rangoon. As the Burmese Ambassador in Pakistan says all this is "nothing but a product of their wild conjectures." In their eagerness to boost and bolster Karen insurgent morale and to spite Thakin Nu and his Government these people do not even realise the implications of the fact that they are also thereby lending support to Communists of Burma with whom the Karens have allied themselves. The British "friends" of Karens cannot help the Karens, they can only and inevitably harm them and that essential basis of the Karen cause which Thakin Nu himself recognises. But they are doing even worse, for, they are also injuring the cause of Anglo-Burman friendship, a friendship which Britain needs at least as much as, if not more than, Burma.

### A Necessity

The Public Security Measures Act and its administration were subjected to indiscriminate criticism in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday, but so convincing was the Home Minister's reply that the motion which raised the debate was wisely withdrawn. The Act was necessitated by communal riots but its continuance and enforcement have been fairly justified by the still rampant incitement to violence. In enforcing such a measure to prevent violence, errors are not uncommon on the part of the police. But in most cases in which they were detected or pointed out by the Judiciary they have been mended and regret has been expressed. It is unsafe in the present circumstances to treat the Act as a dead letter. It is silly to insinuate that the Act is being used or is likely to be used to weaken anti-Congress parties by locking up their leaders. Such misuse of the Act would undermine irretrievably the reputation of the Congress. To prevent or remedy even bona fide errors in enforcing the Act the Government has done well to appoint an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court to scrutinise all cases under the Act from time to time.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

### Examinations

Sir,—We can say many things for and against this subject-examinations. But I think that there must be some kind of an examination for the students. Most of the students prepare their work only because there are examinations. We can see that those subjects which are not meant for the examinations are mostly neglected by the students.

The students do not realise their responsibilities and they are unmindful of their proper duties. To them the examinations are all that matters.

But the ways of holding examination must be changed. At present we have only written exams. All the subjects are to be answered in writing. In such a case those children who have the power of expressing, themselves in writing gain and those who cannot express their thoughts on paper suffer. It does not mean that these students do not know a particular subject. But they are unable to express. To some students examinations are very frightening, and even though they know their subjects, their nervousness comes in their way of passing.

So long as the whole system of education is not changed these exams. are very useful. But these exams. are not a criterion to judge the ability and knowledge of a person who fails or passes.

Yours etc.
DINESH PORECHA.

### B.C.G. Vaccine

Sir,—Recently some of the schools have sent circular letters to the guardians of their students asking whether they would like their children to be vaccinated by B.C.C. Method against tuberculosis. Ofcourse, they are asking parents permission, but most of them are quite ignorant of B.C.G., and will innocently agree to it without knowing the consequences. I understand from some T.B. experts that after anti-tuberculosis vaccination, the patient should be segregated for least 3 months, and not doing so, will prove dangerous to the patient. I would therefore, like to know from School authorities, and Government of India and Government of Bombay, who have decided that children should be tested and vaccinated if they are found negative, whether they have made any arrangement for segregating children who will thus be vaccinated by B.C.G. System. It is strange that our Governments decide things without proper planning, thus playing with the lives of children. I would suggest that all the Ministers, M.L.As Government officers and School Principals and teachers should first get their children vaccinated and set an example for others.

I understand that this B.C.G. system was discussed in a meeting of some Medical Union in Bombay but most of the member present were against it.

Yours etc.
S. J. UTTAMSINGH.

## *Court Of Wards For Liaquat's Estates?*

LUCKNOW, March 18, (UPI): "The U.P. Government is considering the question of putting under the management of the Court of Wards the two estates of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, namely, Rathsur, and Jansath in the Muzaffaranagar district, on account of the reported discontentment of the tenants," stated Mr. Charan Singh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, in reply to a question of Mr. Radha Krishana Agarwal (Congress), in the U.P. Legislative Assembly to-day.

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Charan Singh also revealed that the question of taking over 23 other estates under the management of the Court of Wards was also under consideration of the U.P. Government which include that of Jagmanpur, Salimpur and Nanpara.

## *Sales Tax Abolished In Two Districts Of Baroda*

BARODA, March 18, (API): Sales tax has been abolished in the Amreli and Okhamandal districts of Baroda State from April 1, 1949 by an ordinance of the Government of Baroda promulgated to-day.

This step has been taken as the trade in these two districts was adversely affected, being surrounded by territories of the Saurashtra Union where the sales tax is not in force.

# Explosion In Calcutta G.P.O.

## THREE PERSONS INJURED

CALCUTTA, March 18, (UPI): An explosion occurred in the Parcel Department of the General Post Office, Calcutta, this afternoon, resulting in three persons having sustained injuries, one of whom was removed to hospital in an unconscious state.

It appears that when parcels were being sorted one of them, which, it is believed contained some highly explosive substances exploded with a loud report.

## *FIRE DESTROYS 3,000 TONS OF BURMA RICE*

RANGOON, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): Fire destroyed 3,000 tons of rice when insurgents set to rice mills ablaze at Nathmaw in the Henzada district, north-west of Rangoon, according to a report received here.

The report said the mills were completely burnt down.

## *New Bombay-Ahmedabad Air Service*

BOMBAY, March 18, (API): Bombay will be earially linked with Baroda when a new daily Air India service between Bombay and Ahmedabad via Baroda comes into operation on March 28. A survey flight was conducted on this route on March 14.

This route was operate by the Ambica air lines before the company went into liquidation.

A new feature of this link is that a businessman, either in Baroda or in Ahmedabad, can come to Bombay and return home in the evening after finishing his work.

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# OPEN AIR

I sometimes try to imagine what the world would be like if the grass family had been left out of the scheme of Nature, but the whole idea is so fantastic that it is impossible to visualise! There would be no grassy fields, no lawns, and, above all, none of those crops, wheat and rice, maize and bajri, and all the other grains which provide the staple foods of peoples throughout the world. Then there is the sugarcane, which is another member of the grass family, and which provides most of the world's sugar, for although it is possible to obtain a certain amount of sugar from the sugar beet, it does not compare favourably with cane sugar. Finally there is the Bamboo, the largest member of the family, and, in its own way, of great importance. I love to see great thickets of lofty bamboos, with their long, slender stems swaying in the breeze and to listen to the rustling of their leaves. The rate of growth of the bamboo is amazing, even in this land of rapid growth, but, as opposed to this, the flowering seasons are few and far between, and I read that thirty-two years elapse between one flowering period and the next.

D. R.

# Assembly Attack On "Grow More Food" Drive

## DISCUSSION ON CUT MOTION AGAINST "AGRICULTURE" DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Restrained criticism of the Grow More Food campaign of the Government, formed the feature of today's discussion on cut motion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Suggestions were made by members for adopting scientific agricultural methods and for treating the whole problem on a footing of emergency.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, made a demand for grants totalling Rs. 3,50,3o,000.

Mr. Yusuf Ismail moving a cut to discuss the Grow More Food campaign of Government, and the results so far achieved, said that nobody could say how many persons had benefited by the liberality of the Government in this direction, and how much more food was grown. Even today lakhs of persons in the Province would die, if food grains were not imported. Many people regarded that Government's scheme to grow more food, was only a paper scheme.

If the Provincial Government made a vigorous effort, the Province could become self-sufficient with regard to food in course of time, and the drain of Rs. 4 crores per year on the provincial exchequer, in the form of food subsidies, could be stopped.

He complained that agriculturists could not get all the help they needed from the Agricultural Department, and that there was no co-ordination between the different activities of the department.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav criticised the amount spent on propaganda, as excessive. He suggested that Government must deepen the wells where necessary, and pay higher prices to agriculturists. It was essential that they survey the whole field of agricultural production, in order to ascertain the correct cost of agricultural operations.

Agriculture had become a losing proposition, as was shown by the yearly exodus of farmers to the cities to work in the cotton mills.

He also suggested reducing the rates of hire for tractors, as well as the supply of liberal quantities of crude fuel oil to tractor owners.

**'SUPERFLUOUS' PROPAGANDA**

Mr. Gulam Hyder Momin felt that the propaganda to grow more food was superfluous, for, the agriculturists knew it was in their own interests to do so. And what was worse, the propaganda was intensively carried on in towns and cities, where no food was grown.

The administrative machinery being the same old one, was inaccessible to farmers, who needed help or advice. He wanted to know what researches Government were carrying on, and whether they had planned to act up to Pandit Nehru's advice that the country should be self-sufficient in food in two years' time.

**PLEA FOR SCIENTIFIC METHODS**

Dr. M. N. Natu wanted an energetic drive towards intensive farming and the reclamation of waste lands. "Begging" expeditions for food and the frittering away of large slices of revenue on long-range plans, were improper.

He advised Government to devise ways to increase the yield per acre, and bring larger areas under cultivation. The immediate implementation of short-term plans was necessary. He advocated the adoption of scientific agriculture.

Mr. B. G. Chaudhary (Congress) said that the blame for the failure of the scheme, jointly rested on the agriculturists as well as the Government. He wanted it to be tackled as an emergency measure, and suggested that Government should inculcate "self-help plans for the agriculturists in such fields as cattle breeding. He wanted lift irrigation schemes to be expedited.

**KARANDIKAR'S SUGGESTIONS**

Mr. S. L. Karandikar said that the Grow More Food campaign acquired a "farcial importance during the war." Today Government accounts for the purpose showed enormous sums for contemplated projects and little in the form of achievement.

He criticised Government for giving "fallow lands to the poorer sections." This way agriculture was bound to suffer.

Continuing Mr Karandikar said no efforts were made to revive minor irrigation works constructed in olden times. He suggested that the Minister should seek advice from experienced agriculturists with regard to the campaign.

In Maharashtra minor irrigation projects could be taken up immediately. He also suggested that agricultural experiments should be such, that farmers could make use of the results of such experiments easily.

Mr. M. M. Bhatt complained that the House was not furnished with details of expenditure. The Grow More Food Campaign was now drifting into its fifth and possibly last year, but it was not clear, if more food had actually been grown.

Government had distributed about 34,000 tons of improved seeds, which had only brought a yield four times that quantity. This compared unfavourably with the average yield in agricultural operations which was from six to eight times, the seeds sown.

The subsidising of land to induce greater production had also not shown results.

**DABHI OPPOSES CUT**

Mr. F. B. Dabhi, opposing the cut, said, that agriculture was uneconomic even in the past, and as such the present Government deserved no blame for this. But credit was due to them for trying to improve the position of agriculturists.

Mr. Ahmed A. Patel categorically stated that the campaign had not "added a single grain" to the food, normally produced in the province. The yardstick to measure the success of the campaign was in how far the scheme had taken the Province towards the realisation of the target Government had placed before themselves.

The total acreage under food production in 1944-45 was 2,18,200. But both the acreage and production had registered progressive decline since then, in spite of vigorous campaigning and the outlay of big sums of money. This required careful looking into.

Mr. Babubhai Patel said that any criticism of the Government must be made against the background of the efforts they had made to improve agriculture in the province.

## "A VERY GREAT EXPERIMENT"

### Lord Layton On Agreement With P.T.I.

NEW DELHI, March 18 (API): India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Ministers and members of the Constituent Assembly were among those who attended a luncheon given today by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Editor of the "Daily Tej" and Deputy President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, in honour of the "Reuter Goodwill Mission."

Lord Layton, leader of the Mission, described as "a very great experiment" the recent Press Trust of India agreement with Reuter. Lord Layton said, it is nothing less than an attempt to get India, Australia and Britain together to organise and control the free flow of news throughout the world. All of us who remember the tragedy, the catastrophe, the appalling results that happen when the control of knowledge and ideas gets into the hands of a dictator must appreciate that while there may be more important things in the world, it is certainly one of the very most important that there should be free movement of news, that men and women should know, as they have a right to know, what is happening in the world."

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta said, "truth and non-violence have been the watchword of India's struggle for freedom in the past. Let us hope that the association of the Indian Press with that of Reuters will enable it to carry this message of the greatest man who lived on earth in our times, to every nook and corner of the world."

"Sardar Patel's presence at the function" he said," "signifies that the Reuter and Press Trust of India partnership has his fullest blessings. It would be no exaggeration to say that but for the keen interest taken by him in the matter, we would not have succeeded in achieving the good results which we have."

## KAREN POSITIONS IN MANDALAY BOMBED

### Insurgents Return Fire With Anti-Aircraft Guns

RANGOON, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Burma Air Force planes last night bombed Karen positions inside Mandalay, temple city 500 miles north of Rangoon, a pro-Government report stated today.

The report said bombs were dropped around the fort area, in which Karen insurgents were reported to be concentrated.

According to one newspaper, Karens sheltering inside Buddhist temples fired on the raiders with anti-aircraft guns.

## Historical Turning Point In U. S. Foreign Policy

(Continued fro mPage 1)

the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the parties.

ARTICLE SEVEN: This treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the parites which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE EIGHT: Each party declares that none of the Inter-National engagements now in force between it and any other of the parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this treaty.

ARTICLE NINE: The parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this treaty. The council shall be so organised as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a Defence Committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of articles Three and Five.

ARTICLE TEN: The parties may by upanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this treaty and so contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, to accede to this treaty. Any state so invited may become a party to the treaty by depositing its Instrument of Accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the parties of the deposit of each such Instrument of Accession.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: This treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The Instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the Majority of the signatories including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE TWELVE: After the treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the treaty, having regard for the factories then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN: After the treaty has been in force for 20 years, any party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other parties of the deposits of each notice of denunciation.

This treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

Done at Washington, the—day of April, 1949.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY

NEW DELHI, March 18, (API): The Government of India, in pursuance of its policy of stimulating industrial, has decided to exempt from import duty sisal fibre, cebu maguey, cork wood and hair yarn, says a press note from the Ministry of Finance.

Other items essential for industry which have been recently added to the list of raw materials granted relief in the shape of reduction or exemption from customs duty include: Iron and steel scrap; all clay; graphite electrodes; cotton yarn; kraft paper; emery and synthetic grains used in the manufacture of coated abrasives, the note adds.

# MILITARY POSITION IN KASHMIR SECTORS

## U. N. Adviser's Up-To-Date Report: Truce Line In Two Areas To Be Fixed

NEW DELHI, March 18 (API):—The up-to-date situation with particular reference to the military position in Indian and Pakistan sectors of Kashmir was reported to the U. N. Commission on Kashmir today by Lt. Gen. Delvoie, the Commission's Military Adviser.

### No Major Incident

Lt-Gen. Delvoie, who got a comprehensive report about military position on the two sides from the chief military observers yesterday, is understood to have told the Commission that no major incidents took place in either of the zones and the minor differences in implementing the truce were being gradually dissolved.

The two chief military observers Brig. A. V. Tremaine and Col. Alexander MacCone, will leave for Jammu and Rawalpindi respectively tomorrow. It is likely that Lt.-Gen. Delvoie will shortly fly to Rawalpindi to have talks with the Pakistan Commander-in-Chief in connection with fixing of a truce line in the Gurais and Burzil Pass areas.

Two Belgian military observers, Maj. Edward Geckendorf and Commandant Robert De Coster, arrived here today and are due to leave for Rawalpindi on Tuesday. The total number of military observers is now 27.

## INDIAN TROOPS PRAISED

JAMMU, March 17 (API): Addressing Indian troops at Udhampur 40 miles from Jammu, Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Premier recounted the achievements of Indian troops in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 16 months and said that but for their timely arriving in Kashmir to fight the raiders, the Valley of Kashmir would now have been in complete ruins.

Addressing them as brave soldiers of free India Sheikh Abdullah said that theirs was a glorious record of endless achievements which would standout in the history of free Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah said that Indian troops were called upon to fight in Jammu and Kashmir the war of high ideals preached by Gandhiji. "Yours was not the war of aggression nor was it a mere battle to drive out raiders who attacked peace loving people of Kashmir. But yours was the battle to spread the ideal of love and self-sacrifice. Whatever Pakistan or the world may say about you I invite observers to come to Kashmir and see for themmir selves the high esteem in which the people of Rajori, Uri, Tithwal and Gurez treat Indian troops. This affection and admiration of local people is clear response to love and sacrifice you have shown towards them. You can hold your head high and tell the world with pride that you held aloft high ideals of Mahatma Gandhi".

**PEOPLES' AFFECTION**

Sheikh Abdullah said that despite hardships that faced the Indian troops they not only fought the raiders and set free the local people but also shared in their joys and griefs. You parted with your meagre rations to save the lives of many dying civilian which had won for you a high place in the minds of every Kashmiri. Even General Cariappa and other high officers went round the remote villages distributing salt and grain and other essential articles to suffering villagers.

Sheikh Abdullah concluding said that for successive centuries the people of Kashmir remained slaves of Turks, Moghals, Pathans and British who exploited the weakness of the people and maintained sway over them. "But you, soldiers of Free India have come to Kashmir to release us from our chains and make us feel and enjoy the same freedom that the free of people of India enjoyed."

## Limited Profit In Medium And Coarse Cloth

The Government of Bombay has issued an order according to which the maximum retail sale price to be charged by dealers in medium and coarse varieties of cloth, such as tape, tapestry, umbrella cloth, canvas, filter cloth, rags, lint, gauze, bandage cloth, newar, mosquito-netting, towels (including towelling and napkins), hand-kerchiefs, ready-made table cloth with headings on all four sides or hemmed, cotton blankets, carpets and flannelette (white or dyed) shall not exceed 12 1/2 per cent over the ex-factory price.

## Plane Crash In Burma

RANGOON, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): A Union of Burma Airways Dove aircraft with nine passengers and two crew, which has been missing since Monday, crashed into the sea off Thaton, about 70 miles east of Rangoon, it was officially reported here today.

The report said, villagers along the coast saw the plane plunge into water two miles from the shore.

Thaton police officials were trying to recover the bodies, it was added. The plane was piloted by British Captain H. P. Sparrow.

## Internal Customs In Saurashtra Abolished

RAJKOT, March 18 (API): An ordinance issued today by the Government of Saurashtra removes the trade barriers in the form of custom duties existing between Junagadh State, now integrated with Saurashtra, and other parts of Saurashtra. The ordinance has been issued in comformity with the policy of the Saurashtra Government to remove all internal trade barriers as well as trade barriers existing between Saurashtra and different parts of India.

With the application of the ordinance to Junagadh, Junagadh which used to derive an income of about Rs. four million from land and sea custom duties will now realise only Rs. 1.2 million per annum.

While the export duties by sea of the former Junagadh State are being continued at the old rates till such time as uniform port charges and duties are worked out and applied to all parts of Saurashtra, import duties are being reduced to 3 1-8 per cent in place of duties existing in some cases upto 50 per cent.

## FIRE IN CURREY ROAD GODOWN

BOMBAY, Friday.

A big fire broke out in a godown at Currey Road late tonight. The fire spread in the godown storing leather goods. Ten fire brigades rushed to the spot and fought the flames for more than an hour.

By midnight, the fire was brought under control and part of the godown was saved. The loss estimated, however, is heavy.

## Bombay Young Women's Christian Association

BOMBAY, Friday.

The "good work" done by the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association with its cosmopolitan and non-communal character was appreciated by Lady Masani presiding over the Annual Public meeting of the Association held this evening.

Lady Masani said that she was very happy to note that the Association carried on its activities in every field and encouraged young girls to take interest in wider fields of life. Such an institution deserved help and encouragement, she added.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, also spoke.

## People IN THE NEWS

**MR. GORDON-WALKER IN COLOMBO**

COLOMBO, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, British Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, arrived here by air from Bombay this evening. During a week's stay here Mr. Gordon-Walker will discuss what are officially described as "certain matters arising from last year's Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference", with Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon Prime Minister.

**GEN. CARIAPPA**

BANGALORE, March 19, (API): General K. M. Cariappa Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, arrived here by plane at 4-45 p.m. today. After inspecting a guard of honour presented by the R.I.A.F., General Cariappa drove to the residency where he is staying as the guest of the Government of Mysore.

General Cariappa, after a busy programme tomorrow, will leave on Sunday morning for New Delhi and not for Mysore as was programmed earlier.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS**

BOMBAY, March 18.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, where he was received by Mr. Krishnajal M. Jhaveri. The Governor of Bombay witnessed for a short time the Finals of the Ranji Trophy at the Brabourne Stadium and lunched with the teams.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. J. T. Wang.

**MR. M. P. PATIL**

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, will leave Bombay on Tuesday, March 22, on a tour of the scarcity areas of the Ahmedabad District. He will inspect the emergency lift irrigation schemes and cattle feeding centres in the District and return to Bombay on the morning of Thursday, March 24.

## 10 Jana Adhikar Samiti Members Arrested

SIMLA, March 18, (A. P. I.): The Premier, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, answering a short notice question in the East Punjab Assembly today said that orders were issued for the arrest of such members of the Jana Adhikar Samiti as were connected with the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh and promoted the interests of that Organisation. Ten persons were arrested but were released on tendering apologies,, the Premier added.

**THE BOMBAY CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD TRADE LICENSING ORDER 1949.**

GOVERNMENT have decided to licence all the retail charcoal and firewood shops which were in existence prior to 18th January 1949. Those persons who have applied for such licences in From 'D' may take their licence on production of relevant fee receipt and deposit receipt along with the current Municipal Licence for the year 1949 where such a licence is necessary. Those who have not applied may do so. Licences will be issued by the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Charcoal and Firewood), Japanese Gymkhana, 6-A, Coperage, Bombay.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

## REVISED RATION QUANTUM

Foodgrains ration quantum for the 12th Rationing Week commencing from Sunday, March 20, 1949 to Saturday, March 26, 1949 has been fixed as follows:—

| Total Cereal Ration per Week | Per Adult (2 Foodgrains Units). | Per Child (1 Foodgrains Unit.) | Per Heavy Manual Labourer's Supplementary Ration Card of One Unit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cereal Ration Per Week. | 3.1/8 seers=84 ozs. | 1.9/16 seers=42 ozs. | 1 seer=27 ozs. |
| Maximum available in Rice | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 1/2 seer=13 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| Of which | | | |
| (1) Maximum available in Rice Sort I-A | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 1/2 seer=13 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| (2) Maximum available in Rice Sort I-C | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 1/2 seer=13 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| (3) Maximum available in Boiled Rice Sort I | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 1/2 seer=13 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| (4) Maximum available in Boiled Rice Sort II | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 1/2 seer=13 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| (5) Maximum available in Raw Rice Sort II | 1/2 seer=14 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. | 1/4 seer=7 ozs. |
| Maximum available in Wheatgrain* | 2 seers=54 ozs. | 1 seer=27 ozs. | 3/4 seer=20 ozs. |
| Maximum available in Milo | 1/8 seer=3 ozs. | 1/16 seer=2 ozs. | Nil |

*One seer of wheat ration is equivalent to one unit of Bread and one unit of Bread is equivalent to 28 ozs. of Bread.

Bread Tickets can be obtained within the permissible quantity of wheat ration at the rate of one Bread Unit per seer of wheat ration.

Bread is only available on Bread Tickets during the week marked on the tickets and upto Saturday of the following week.

NOTE:—In addition to the Government Grain Shops in 'A' and 'B' Wards it has been decided to start sales of rationed foodgrains by weight instead of by measure at all the following Government Grain Shops in 'C' Ward from 20th March 1949:—'C' Ward Govt. Grain Shops—Nos. 6, 8, 45, 74, 75, 76, 113, 123, 127, 141, 152, 153, 169, 172, 189, 193 and 222.

The ounce equivalents of the maximum proportions of foodgrains fixed in terms of seers of cut measure have been given in the above quantum table.

PLEASE NOTE:—16 ozs. is equal to 1 lb.

The actual prices to be charged are put up in these Government Grain Shops for ready reference of the cardholders and the prices would be charged according to these tables.

## RENT CONTROL BILL PASSED

# Landlords' Opposition To New Imposts

BOMBAY, Friday.

**LANDLORDS IN THE BOMBAY PROVINCE WILL NOT BE ABLE HEREAFTER, TO PASS ON TO THEIR TENANTS ANY INCREASE IN TAXES MADE BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. A BILL TO THIS EFFECT WAS PASSED WITHOUT A DIVISION BY THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AT ITS SPECIAL SITTING TODAY.**

**OPERATION EXTENDED**

The Bill which amends the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, was introduced by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government. It seeks to prohibit landlords from passing on to the tenants enhanced taxes from March 31 next by an increase in the rent. Besides Bombay City, the operation of the amending legislation is now sought to be extended to Bombay Suburban, Thana, Ahmedabad, and Poona Districts.

The legislation also seeks to remove the right of a landlord to recover possession of premises which have been sub-let lawfully under the provisions of the original Act.

The Bill also empowers the Controller to fix, along with fair rates, the percentage of accommodation for daily and monthly lodgers in hotels and to provide a speedy remedy for the hotel owner to recover possession of the accommodation if the lodger fails to vacate at the end of the period for which he has been accommodated.

**LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION**

The Bill encountered opposition from many members who expressed the general view that it was had in principle to burden the house-owner with new imposts which were mainly designed to provide better amenities to the tenants.

Mr. M.M.A Bhaijee said that in many instances the relative per capita income of tenants might be higher than that of the landlord and until and unless a statistical survey to assess the relative income of these two classes was taken, it was not advisable to bring in such a legislation which would hit house-owners badly.

Mr. M. N Natu stated that the present amendment was not in consonance with the assurance given by Government, when the original Act was passed at the Poona session of the Assembly, that additional taxes would not hit landlords.

He pleaded that landlords with small incomes, who were not paying income tax, should be exempted from the operation of the Bill.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar felt that the Bill would put a break to the building activities in the province.

Mr. Shaikh Moiuddin Shaikh supported the Bill while Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin opposed it, saying that rich tenants should be made to pay the additional taxes.

Mr. Ahmed Patel supported the Bill when the discussion was resumed at night after the ordinary session of the Assembly was over. He agreed with the minister the taxes should not be passed on to the tenants.

**"JUSTIFIABLE"**

Mr Tulsidas Jadhav said that the action of the Government in not allowing landlords to pass on the increase in taxation to the tenants was justifiable.

Mr. A. H. Gheewala (Belgaum) complained that the hotel-keepers, particularly in Bombay, harassed lodgers by charging exorbitant rates, and at the same time serving them with unwholesome food. He therefore suggested that lodging charges should be fixed and completely separated from the boarding charges, so that the lodgers may be at liberty to have their food outside if they so desired.

Replying to the debate Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government said that the Act would benefit all the sections of the population.

The Bill was then passed through all the three readings.

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## Stop Press

**ISRAELI-TRANSJORDAN TALKS ADJOURNED**

RHODES, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Israeli—Transjordan Armistice talks here were today adjourned until Monday, the United Nations Commission announced, to enable the delegations to consult their Governments on an agreed list of outstanding questions.

**U.S. TO ARM ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES**

PARIS, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government is willing to send 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 dollars' worth of arms and military equipment to the European members of the Atlantic Pact in the first 12 months after its ratification, usually well-informed Paris sources said tonight.

**NEW DELHI "NO" TO FR. INDIA GOVT.**

MADRAS, March 18, (A.P.I.): The Government of India had refused to accept the French India Government's proposals for a fresh Customs and Commercial agreement, His Excellency M Camoully, Acting Commissioner of French India, told Pressmen today.

## Latest Commercial

**NEW YORK COTTON MAY.**

NEW YORK, March 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 32.21 |
| Today's Opening | 32.20 |
| Difference | —1 |
| Today's Closing | 32.23 |
| Difference | +2 |

**LAST QUOTATIONS.**

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion Ready | 182 12 |
| Gold Ready | 111 4 |
| Sovereign | 73 8 |
| EXPECTATION: | |
| Cotton Jarila May | 625 0 |

**NEW YORK STOCKS.**

NEW YORK, March 18.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors dol, 59-3/4.
United States Steel Common dol, 73-1/8.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

## Singapore Pepper Unchanged

SINGAPORE, March 17, (UPA). Both White Muntok and Black Lampong prices remained unchanged at SSdol269 and SSdol215 per picul of 133.3 lbs. in the Singapore market today.

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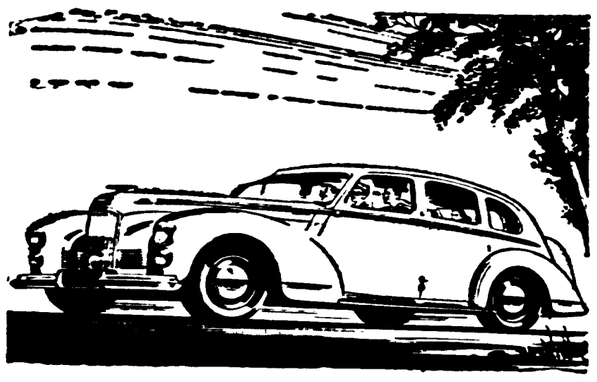

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# Murder Verdict Against Miss Kishore And Others

## KITCHEN BOY NARRATES GRIM STORY OF TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Friday.

**PLACING RELIANCE ON THE TESTIMONY OF SADHU DONDU ALIAS NARAYAN, A KITCHEN BOY IN THE SERVICE OF KISHORE SHEIKH ALADITTA, THE CITY CORONER'S JURY RETURNED A VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST JAGDISH KUMAR HARI ANANT SHETI, RAMPALSINGH NARENDRASINGH CHAWAN AND KISHORE ALADITTA AND OF ABETMENT AGAINST BARTAL ALVAREZ ALIAS MOHAN.**

Sadhu Dondu narrated before the city coroner a grim story of how Dattatreya Sadashiv Nadkarni, was repeatedly beaten at Kishore Court, Worli, late on the night of February 8. It was presumed that he was thrown down from the first floor.

Witness said that he was in the employ of Kishore at the time of the incident. Nadkarni used to be a frequent visitor.

On the night of February 8, there was a party and singing and dancing went on in the hall of Kishore Court till a late hour. Nadkarni had come in about 11 p.m. while dancing was still in progress and went to the room where he usually slept. Witness said he saw Sheti, Chawan and Kishore follow Nadkarni to his room. Sheti gave him a first blow, while Chawan started kicking him and Kishori herself pulled out her slipper and sharted beating him with it, witness added. The struggle in the room went on for over an hour.

After a time witness saw Kishori throwing Nadkarni's clothes out of the window. Witness himself and Mohan, were asked to help Nadkarni downstairs, but after a brief interval, he was led upstairs again. He was again subjected to severe beating till he became unconscious.

Late at night he was put on a couch in the hall where witness also slept. When witness woke up, Nadkarni was not there. He asked Mohan what had happened to him. Mohan said: "Go to the gallery and look out of the window." Following this instruction witness looked out and saw Nadkarni lying below.

He shouted to a gardener to fetch some water and give it to Nadkarni, but Kishori intervened and told her driver (John) to see that no water was given to him. Presently witness saw Nadkarni being carried back by the Mali and Mohan. At 11 a.m. Jagdish telephoned to a city hospital and an ambulance came and removed Nadkarni.

Kishori gave instructions to all her servants including the witness not to speak a word about the happenings of the night before and the morning after. Later, however, Kishori and the others left the house and went away somewhere and witness had to quit the place.

Questioned how he saw the incident witness stated that he was standing at the door of the kitchen and could see what was happening in the bedroom, as the door of that room was open.

Chinnama Mulama, watchman of the adjoining building testifed that he had seen Nadkarni being thrown out of the first foor by Sheti and Chawan.

His father, who is gardner in Kishori court, corroborated this statement. He also heard Kishori's instruction to her servants not to give him any water. He was also asked by her to tell the police that Nadkarni fell down from the staircase due to a fit. He was warned that otherwise his throat would be cut.

Sub-Inspector Salvi of the Crime Branch, investigating officer in the case, giving evidence narrated how when he took charge of the case on February 11 and went to Kishori court, he found it deserted. He kept a watch on the building, and traced three of the servants implicated. Later Kishori surrendered to the police.

B. D. Kulkarni a relative of the deceased was the identifying witness.

The Jury returned a verdict stating the "the death of the deceased was caused by having been assaulted with murderous intent by suspects (1) (Sheti) (2) Chawan) and (4) Kishori and aided by suspect (3) (Mohan)

The jury also expressed the view that their acts amounted to offences under section 302 (murder) and 114 (abetment) of the Indian Penal Code and recommended their prosecution.

### *Taxi Drivers Assaulted*

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six persons assaulted a taxi-driver named Ramsingh, near a taxicab stand in the vicinity of the Imperial Cinema Girgaum.

Ramsingh sustained severe injuries and is being treated along with one Jagat Singh, another taxi-driver, who came to his rescue at the time of the assault, in a local hospital.

### ORNAMENTS PARCELS STOLEN FROM G.P.O

BOMBAY, Friday.

Gold ornaments and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 2,800 which are the contents of two insured parcels, were reported to have been stolen from the General Post Office, Bombay. The Palton Road Police have arrested, on suspicion, Dayabhai Solunki, a clerk in the Mail Department in this connection.

Producing the accused in the Esplanade Police Court today, the police stated that on March 6 it was discovered in the Mail Department of the G.P.O. that one of the sealed bags was tempared with and opened. From the bag two insured parcels were found missing. Later on the two parcels were recovered from a corner in the office.

On being examined, 56 sovereigns from the one parcel and some gold ornaments from the other were found to be stolen.

The police further stated that suspect Solunki was a clerk in the Mail Department and he was on night duty prior to the theft. He was suspected to be involved for the theft they added.

Presidency Magistrate Mr. V. K. Muranjan ordered the suspect to be remanded into custody.

### Policemen's Wives On Hunger-Strike

BOMBAY, Friday.

Following a dismissal notice served on 450 members of the H.M.I. Dockyard police, some of whom it is reported have over 10 years service to their credit, the wives of two constables started a hunger-strike yesterday at 4 p.m. at the R.I.N. Dockyard.

The women, Sobatrabai Bhasker Parab and Kumudini Tawde, have undertaken to fast till the men who have been served with notices are reinstated.

### MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Kurla Swadeshi Mill was closed to-day, as a result of a strike by 5,000 of the mill's employees.

The workers went on strike as a protest against the starting of the two-loom system.

### MR. P. WALKER LEAVES FOR COLOMBO

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, British Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who reached Bombay yesterday, left this morning by air for Colombo for talks with the Ceylonese Prime Minister on Commonwealth problems.

# FINAL STAGE IN INTEGRATION OF JUNAGADH WITH SAURASHTRA

## Incorporation Will Be Over Within A Month

JUNAGADH, March 17, (APT):—The final stage in the integration of Junagadh which had formally acceded to Pakistan, but later decided to join the Indian Union, took place today when a meeting of the Saurashtra Cabinet was held here to discuss the process of absorbing the various departments of Junagadh state into their corresponding departments in Saurashtra. The complete integration is expected to be over within a month.

Junagadh had a varied history and Pakistan has lodged a protest before the Security Council against what they termed "unlawful occupation"

Junagadh with an area of 3300 square miles had a population of seven lakhs with an annual revenue of rupees one and a half crores. With the total integration, Junagadh will be constituted into a separate district with four other districts of Saurashtra and will be put under a collector.

**HOME OF INDIAN LION**

"Junagadh is the home of the Indian lion. There are at present 300 lions and their cubs inhabiting the 500 square mile area of Gir forest. Recently Pandit Nehru instructed the Junagadh administration to prohibit "shikar" and thus preserve the breed from extinction".

**POPULAR MOVEMENT**

Nawab Mohabat Khan, the Nawab of Junagadh, acceded his state to Pakistan on August 16, 1947. This led to a mass emmigration from the state and about two lakhs people left the state.

A popular movement was started against the accession and the provisional Government of Junagadh was formed in Bombay on September 15, 1947, with Mr. Samaldas Gandhi as its head. It moved to Rajkot, capital of Saurashtra on October one and began hostilities against Junagadh state by taking possession of Junagadh house in Rajkot on October 2. On Dassera day, the troops of the provisional Government entered the territory of Junagadh state by taking Amarapur. The troops continued gradual occupation of Junagadh and on October 26 the Muslims of Junagadh sent a deputation to Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and on November 2, the Nawab left for Pakistan and a decision to surrender was taken by the Junagadh Cabinet on November 8. The Government of India troops entered Junagadh on November 9.

The Government of India followed this up with a plebiscite on Feb. 24, 1948, when the state decided to accede to the Indian Union even Muslims voting for accession with only 91 voting against accession to India.

The Government of India then handed over the administration of the state to a popular administration headed by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi with the Government of India Administrator

The curtain was rung down on the affairs of Junagadh on Jan. 20, 1949 when Junagadh merged into Saurashtra but due to administrative difficulties the total integration was not immediately carried through and the final stage was reached today with all the Ministers of Saurashtra Cabinet coming over to Junagadh to discuss their with opposite numbers the process of total merger.

In the evening a garden party was given by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi at which prominent citizens of Junagadh had talks with the Ministers of Saurashtra regarding the problems of Junagadh.


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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DISPOSALS

Tenders in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase of the following Textile and Leather Stores:

(1) 27,679 yards Canvas Jute Special Gr. 'B' Water Proof 40" wide, located at M/S. Berry & Co., Calcutta. Reserve price Rs. 85/- per 100 yds.

(2) 97,000 pairs Draws Cotton knitted long, located at O.O.D., Kanpur. Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per pair.

(3) 2,721 Nos. Jackets K.D.B. T., located at Ord. Depot, Shahjahanpur. Reserve price Rs. 1/12/- each.

(4) 28,89,000 Nos. Sand Bags rot-proofed, located at various Jute Mills in Calcutta. Stock holder is A.I.G.S., Calcutta. Reserve price Rs. 13/- per 100 bags. (For conditions of export see tender form).

(5) 39,866 Nos. of Cotton Parachutes, located at 322, M.U., Chakeri, Kanpur. The Reserve prices range from Rs. 15/- each to Rs. 37/8/- each according to the diameter of the parachutes which varies from 10 ft. to 28 ft.

(6) 3,00,000 dozs. Buckles Brass single 1", located at Ord. Depot, Dehu. Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per gross.

(7) 92,000 lbs., Leather Buffalo Tanned Bellies unscoured, located at H. & S. Factory, Kanpur. Reserve price As. 11/- per lb.

(8) 1,29,000 Nos. Sand Bags unproofed, located at Royal Naval Depot, Avadi, Madras. Reserve price Rs. 15/- per 100 Bags.

(9) 50,998 sq. ft. Chrome Leather Buffalo and Cow printed, located at H. & S. Factory, Kanpur. Reserve price As. 12/- per sq. ft.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms which can be had from Director-General of Disposals, New Delhi, and Regional, Commissioner (Disposals), Calcutta/Kanpur/Bombay/Madras at Rs. 5/- per set (two forms) in Cash or Money Order.

Tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tender, conditions of sale, inspection permit and conditions of export of rot-proofed sand bags.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director-General of Disposals, Textile & Leather Dte., Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him by 4 p.m. on April 25, 1949.

Issued by
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
New Delhi.

AC. 535.

# ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

## RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS

Applications are invited for the grant of 7 years' Short Service Commissions in the following branches of the Royal Indian Navy:

(a) EXECUTIVE BRANCH
(b) ENGINEERING BRANCH
(c) ELECTRICAL BRANCH
(d) SUPPLY & SECRETARIAT BRANCH

Selected Short Service Commissioned Officers will be eligible for transfer to the permanent cadre.

Applications are also invited for the grant of Commissions and Warrants in the permanent cadre of the Instructor Branch of the Royal Indian Navy.

The qualifications and age limits for entry in the various branches are given below:

(a) EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Qualifications (i) Degree of a recognized University with Mathematics and Physics as optional subjects in the Degree or Intermediate examination.
Age Limits on 1-6-1949: 19½ to 25 years.

OR

(ii) Board of Trade Certificate of Competency (Foreign Going) as 2nd Mate, Mate or Master.

Age Limits on 1-6-1949: 19½ to 30 years.

High visual standard required. Those who wear glasses are ineligible.

(b) ENGINEERING BRANCH

Qualifications—(i) Degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University or equivalent qualifications.

OR

(ii) Diploma in Engineering followed by practical experience in Marine Engineering.

OR

(iii) 1st or 2nd Class Board of Trade Certificate of Competency.

OR

(iv) Certificate awarded after 5 years' apprenticeship in a Marine Engineering Works including theoretical and practical training.

Age Limits on 1-6-1949:
For (i) to (iii) ... 19½ to 30 years
For (iv) ... 19½ to 25 years

(c) ELECTRICAL BRANCH

Qualifications—(i) Degree in Electrical Engineering of a recognized University or equivalent qualifications.
Age Limits on 1-6-1949: 19½ to 30 years.

OR

(ii) Certificate awarded after 5 years' apprenticeship in an Electrical Engineering Works including theoretical and practical training.

Age Limits on 1-6-1949: 19½ to 25 years.

(d) SUPPLY & SECRETARIAT BRANCH

Qualifications—Degree from a recognized University in Arts, Science or Commerce. A Law Degree or practical experience in Accountancy or a Commercial firm will be an added qualification.

Age limits on 1-6-1949: 19½ to 25 years.

(e) INSTRUCTOR BRANCH

Qualifications—

(i) For grant of Commissions.

Essential—1st or 2nd Class Honours Degree of a recognized University in Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry.

Additional—Teaching experience or a Teacher's Diploma.

Age Limits on 1-6-1949: 21 to 28 years.

(ii) For grant of Warrants. Degree of a recognized University with Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry as optional subject.

Age Limits on 1-6-49: 21 to 25 years.

INITIAL PAY ON ENTRY

Ag. Sub-Lieut. ... ... Rs. 350/- p.m.
Warrant Instructor Officer ... Rs. 325/- p.m.

SELECTION: Selected candidates will be required to appear before a Services Selection Board on whose recommendations final selection will be made.

HOW TO APPLY: Forms of applications together with further information can be had free on request from any one of the undernoted authorities. Requests for forms should contain age and educational qualifications of applicants. Completed application forms must be accompanied by an application fee of Rs. 7/8/—1/14— in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates):

(i) Naval Headquarters, New Delhi.
(ii) The Commodore-in-Charge, R. I. N. Office, Bombay.
(iii) The Commodore-in-Charge, R. I. N. Office, Cochin.
(iv) The Resident Naval Officer, Madras.
(v) The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vizagapatam.
(vi) The Resident Naval Officer, Fort William, Calcutta.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATION: Completed application forms must reach the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, Naval Headquarters, New Delhi, not later than May 10 1949.

A.C.536

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# What Bombay Government Spend On Education

## FIGURES OF GRANTS PROVE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IS NOT NEGLECTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Statements have recently been published in certain quarters which create the impression that the Government of Bombay, in its efforts to reorganize and revitalize its education policy in public interest, has been neglecting University and higher education in general. These statements are evidently based on lack of information about the actual situation and can best be refuted with a statement of the figures of educational expenditure which are reproduced below. The figures also speak eloquently of the large expenditure incurred on every department of education.

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES:—The expenditure on this head amounted to Rs 1,30,436 in 1938-39. It was increased to Rs 3,05,041 for 1947-48 and to Rs. 15,56,000 in the revised estimates for 1948-49 and still further to Rs 19,66,000 in the budget estimates for 1949-50. A sum of Rs 40,000 will have to be added to the amount of Rs 19,66,000 on account of dearness allowance grants to the University.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES: The sum of Rs 9,66,681 in 1938-39 was increased to Rs 14,78,977 in 1947-48 and further to Rs 19,24,000 in the revised estimates for 1948-49. The budget estimates for 1949-50 provide for Rs 16,99,000.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES: The expenditure of Rs. 5,31,067 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs 9,70,847 for 1946-47, to Rs 15,09,489 for 1947-48 and still further to Rs 28,51,000 in the revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amount to Rs. 31,08,800.

GRANTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES:—As against the expenditure of Rs. 1,40,050 in 1938-39, the sum of Rs 3,73,961 was spent in 1947-48 which was further increased to Rs 5,41,000 in the revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 6,36,000. To this an amount of Rs. 1,52,000 will have to be added on account of dearness allowance grants.

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS:—The expenditure of Rs. 8,28,063 in 1938-39 was increased to Rs 10,94,506 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 12,62,400 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 13,38,000.

NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS:—The expenditure in 1938-39 of Rs. 15,83,892 was increased to Rs. 67,29,951 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 79,73,000 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 99,92,000 in the budget estimates for 1949-50.

**PRIMARY EDUCATION**

The provision of Rs. 1,26,41,763 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 4,27,75,134 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 5,56,25,000 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The budget estimates of 1949-50 provide for Rs 5,90,67,000.

**TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS**

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGES—The expenditure of Rs. 4,74,600 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs 13,12,700 for 1947-48 and still further to Rs 13,61,700 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 stands at Rs 18,48,700.

PRIVATE COLLEGES: The figures for 193839 are not known; but the expenditure of Rs. 3,66,400 in 1947-48 was further increased to Rs. 5,28,530 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The budget estimates for 1949-50 provide for Rs. 6,47,100.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION:—The expenditure of Rs. 77,200 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 95,500 for 1947-48. The budget estimates for 1949-50 provide for Rs. 1,83,000.

NON-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.—The figures for 1938-39 are not known; but the expenditure of Rs. 1,24,000 in 1945-46 was increased to Rs 4,13,200 in 1947-48 and further to Rs. 6,83,910 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 8,21,000.

**BASIC EDUCATION**

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS:—The expenditure of Rs. 95,700 in 1945-46 was increased to Rs. 1,08,900 in 1947-48 and further to Rs. 1,26,400 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in the budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 2,14,000.

INSPECTION:—The expenditure of Rs. 6,11,463 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 17,40,155 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 21,94,100 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 24,85,100.

SCHOLARSHIPS:—The expenditure of Rs. 3,43,883 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 11,01,707 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 11,58,000 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in budget estimates for 1949-50 is Rs. 12,24,000.

**MEDICAL COLLEGESN AND SCHOOLS**

The expenditure of Rs. 4,95,808 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 10,02,303 for 1947-48 and further to Rs. 18,23,500 in revised estimates for 1948-49. The provision in budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 20,14,700.

**AGRICULTURE EDUCATION**

The expenditure of Rs. 3,43,249 for 1938-39 was increased to Rs. 24,30,647 for 1947-48. The provision in budget estimates for 1949-50 amounts to Rs. 27,08,200.

**YARN DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED**

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Provincial Yarn Distribution Advisory Committee, with the Provincial Textile Controller as its Chairman.

The functions of the Committee is to advise the Provincial Textile Controller in matters relating to the distribution of cotton yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers and other consumers, such as manufacturers of rope, tape, twines, hoisery etc., in Bombay zone.

## Selection Of Candidates For R.I.N. Officers

An examination for selection of candidates for commissioned ranks (permanent cadre) of the Royal Indian Navy will be held by the Federal Public Service Commission at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur on June 20, 1949 and subsequent days. Candidates who qualify at the examination will appear before a Services Selection Board for final selection.

Candidates must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1930 and not later than January 1, 1932. The age limits can in no case be relaxed. They must have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination. The last date for the receipt of applications by the Federal Public Service Commission is April 2, 1949. The approximate cost of training to be borne by parents or guardians of the candidate is £116.

Application forms and full particulars can be obtained direct from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi, or the Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, or the Naval Officers-in-Charge, Cochin, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calcutta.

## Navroz Concessions To Shops And Restaurants

On account of Jamshedi Navroz, the Government of Bombay has suspended for March 20 and 21 the operation of the provisions in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act relating to the closing hours, interval for rest, spread-over and weekly holidays on certain conditions in respect of shops other than those dealing in pan bidi, cigarettes, matches and other ancillary articles, and restaurants and eating houses.

For these two days shops will be allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. The period of work and interval of rest should be so arranged that they should not be altogether spread over more than 14 hours in a day.

Restaurants and eating houses will be allowed to sell goods of the kind sold in shops other than those dealing in pan, bidi, cigarettes, matches and other ancillary articles, till 10 p.m. and take over-time work from their employees to the extent of three hours a day.

On account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holiday, every employee should be granted a holiday in exchange after March 21 or wages for the work done on such a holiday at the rate prescribed for over-time work.

## Bombay Ban On Arms Extended

The Commissioner of Police has extended his order prohibiting the carrying of arms, explosives or corrosive substances in public places in Greater Bombay for one month from today.

**CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS**

Following the discussion at the Primary School Buildings Conference held in October last, the Government of Bombay directed that District Buildings Committees or their Executive Committee might approach the Government for variations in the minimum requirements laid down in connection with the construction of Primary school buildings. The Government has now authorised Mr. U. N. Mahida, Officiating Superintending Engineer for special duty in connection with village water supply and village schools, to sanction the necessary variations. The District Buildings Committees or their Executive Committee may approach Mr. Mahida in the matter.

## Allegations Of Ill-Treatment Of Women Prisoners Untrue

It has been noticed that some members of the Bahujan Samajwadi Paksha have been making speeches alleging that women prisoners from Igatpuri taluka of Nasik district, who were sentenced in January last for defying orders under Sect. 144 Cr. P.C., were ill-treated in the Nasik Sub-Jail and their bangles and "mangalsutras" were removed. Inquiries made in this connection show that these allegations are entirely untrue. The bangles and "mangalsutras" of the prisoners were not removed.

According to the Jail Rules also married Hindu female prisoners are allowed to wear bangles and "mangalsutras" according to custom.

## Villagers' Contribution To Gandhi Fund

A donation of Rs. 27/12/- has been collected by the poor villagers of Mauje Ambaya Jamge Ghare Palgadh and Shivatar Kond Gramsahta Shikshar Manda) and donated to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

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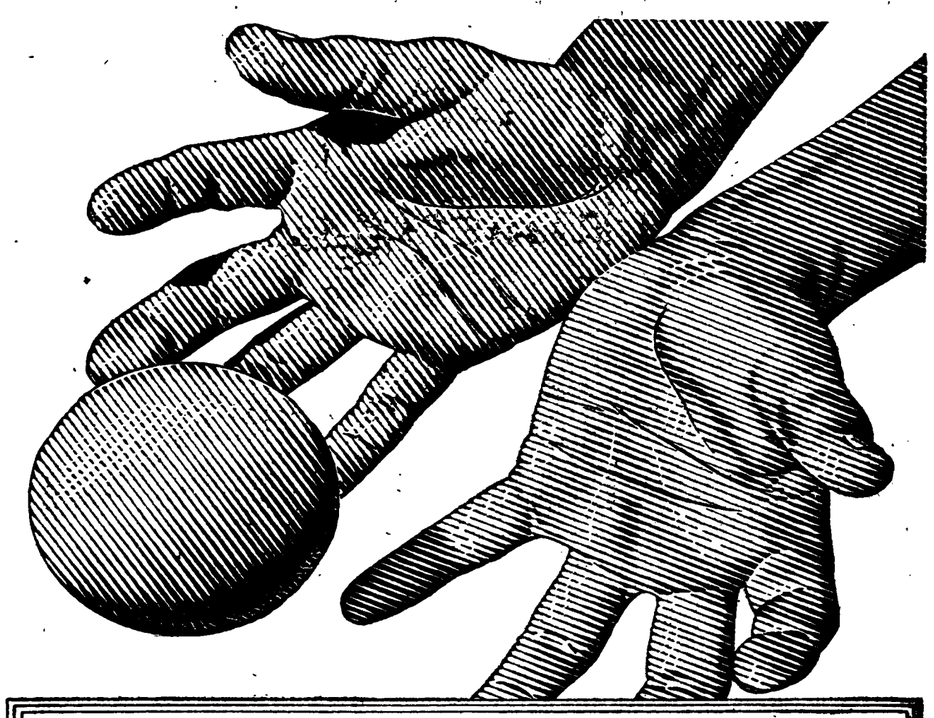
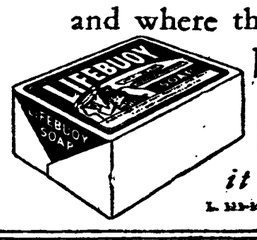


Children's hands get dirty . . .

and where there's dirt there's *Danger* from germs!




*Wash often with*

LIFEBUOY SOAP

*it protects you from the germs in dirt!*

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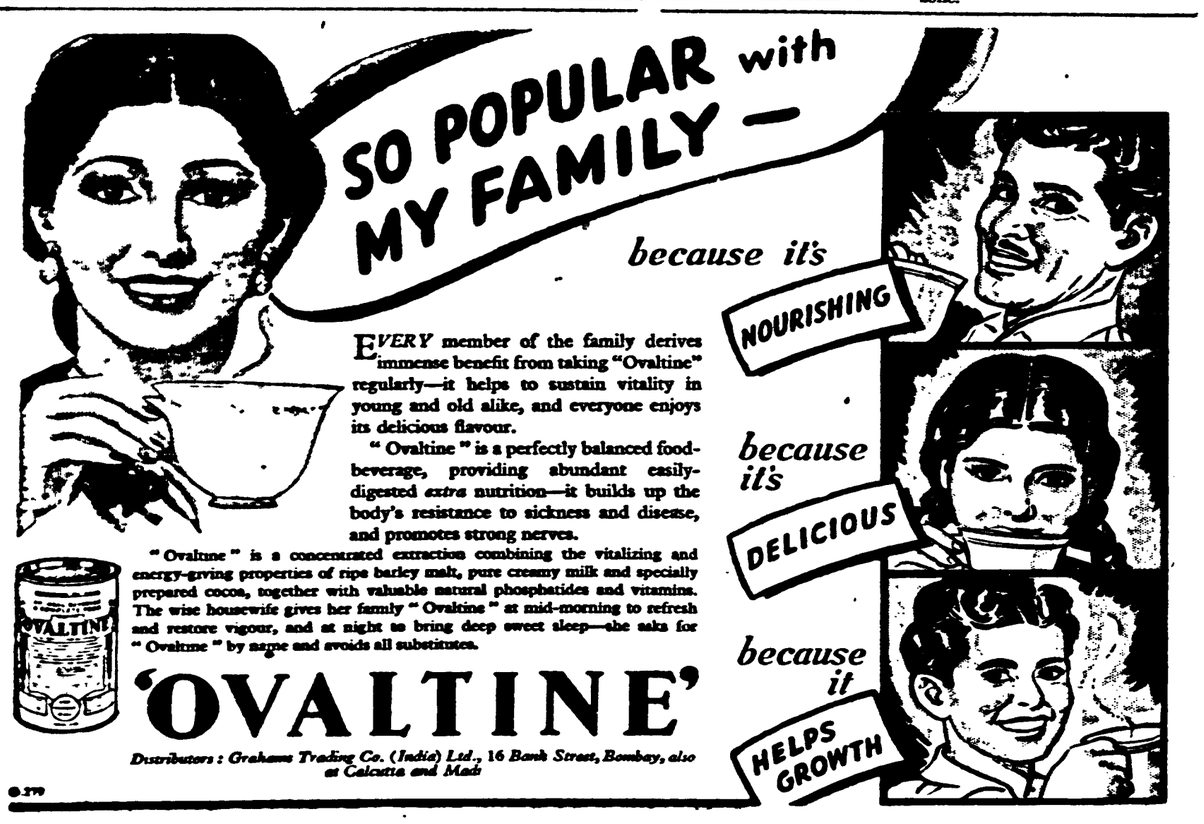


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# BOMBAY Stock Exchange

## ACTIVE BUYING IN BOMBAY DYEING SHARES

BOMBAY, March 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed firm tone with active buying in cotton mill shares. As pointed out before the general feeling is inclined to take a constructive stand based on the recent earning reports of several mills. There was increased volume of business in textile shares while steel shares were steady with a moderate business. In the miscellaneous section there was scattered covering.

Tata Steel Defd. shares were steady at Rs. 1665/- while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 295/- and advanced at Rs. 298/-.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 950/- and advanced at Rs. 970/- Kohinoors opened at Rs. 301/- and improved at Rs. 305/- Nagpurs opened at Rs. 243/12 and rose to Rs. 250/- Swadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 293/- and firmed up at Rs. 299/- Scindia shares also improved at Rs. 16/12.

Later on there was further improvement in Bombay Dyeing shares at Rs. 960 Simplex shares were done at Rs. 186, Tata Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 297. Indian Irons moved up at Rs. 25/5 while Bengal Steels were in demand at Rs. 21/11.

Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1536/4 and Associated Cements were done at Rs. 150, Bellapurs were placed at Rs. 215 while Burmas were done at Rs. 271/4: Closing tone of the market was very steady.

## FORWARD SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| **MILL SHARES** | |
| Bombay Dyeing (12-8) | 960 0 |
| Kohinoor Mills (6) | 304 0 |
| Swadeshi Mills (2) | 300 0 |
| Central India Mills (4) | 249 0 |
| Simplex Mills (8) | 190 0 |
| New Great Eastern (8) | 167 0 |
| Indore (9 plus 3) | 172 8 |
| Gokak Mills (20) | 294 0 |
| Century Spinning (15) | 261 4 |
| Colaba (12) | 152 0 |
| India Bleaching (6) | 153 0 |
| Swan Mills (20) | 328 0 |
| Finlay Mills (15) | 287 0 |
| Morarji Gokuldas XD | 450 0 |
| Edward Sassoon (20) XR | 240 0 |
| Meyer (12) XD | 113 2 |
| Apollo Mills (As 4) | 2 15 6 |
| Indian United Defd. (1-10) | 1-10-3 |
| India United Ord. (0-13-9) | 11 5 |
| Madhusudan Mills (15) XD | 175 0 |
| Podar (8) | 145 0 |
| Khatau Makanji (8) | 202 8 |
| Indore Coupon | 86 8 |
| **STEEL SHARES** | |
| Tata Steel Ord. (14) | 298 4 |
| Tata Steel Defd. (64-15) | 1670 0 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8) | 139 0 |
| **CEMENT** | |
| Associated Cement (6) | 149 8 |
| **INDUSTRIALS** | |
| Burma (12-8) | 272 8 |
| Belapur Sugar (9) | 217 0 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8) | 31 0 |
| Scindia Steam (0-8) | 16 14 |
| Premier Construction | 116 0 |
| Tata Chemical | 12 8 |
| Tata Oil (2) | 65 4 |
| India Iron (0-12) | 25 2 |
| Bengal Steel (0-8-0) | 21 11 |
| Britsan India Corp. (0-14) | 8 14 |
| I. Copper | 2-2-6 |
| Wimco AR | 188 12 |
| Alcock | 273 12 |
| Belapur Coupon | 54 0 |
| **ELECTRIC SHARES** | |
| Tata Power (50) | 1535 0 |
| Andhra Valley (45) | 1432 8 |
| Tata Hydro | 153 0 |

## CASH SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| **COTTON MILLS** | |
| Elphinstone Mills (5) | 65 0 |
| Phoenix Mills (50) XR | 205 0 |
| India Manufacturing | — |
| Koorla Mills (8) | 120 0 |
| New City Mills (110) | 181 4 |
| Minerva | 122 8 |
| Bradbury | 587 8 |
| Bharat Mills (2) | 31 12 |
| Bharucha Defd. (0-4) | 4 12 |
| Mysore Spg. Mills (8) | 172 4 |
| Madavji Dharmsi (0-12) | 14 4 |
| Model Mills (12-8) | 186 4 |
| Lakshmi Cotton (25) | 865 0 |
| Vishnu Cotton (8) | 205 0 |
| Western India (140) | 4070 0 |
| Standard (15) | 225 0 |
| Sholapur Mills (200) | 3125 0 |
| Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8) | 9 12 |
| Hindustan Mills (40) | 4225 0 |
| Tata Mills (3) | 58 8 |
| Ahmedabad Advance Old (8) | 258 12 |
| Ahmedabad Advance New | 195 0 |
| Sassoon Silk (3) | 77 8 |
| New Union Mills (0-8) | 12 0 |
| Madhusudan B (2-8) | 35 0 |
| Srinivas Mills (8) | 175 0 |
| Raja Bahadur Poona (4) | 78 12 |
| Berar Mills | 280 0 |
| Victoria Mills | 225 0 |
| Colaba Land Coupon | 42 0 |
| New Great | 156 0 |
| **ELECTRICS (CASH)** | |
| Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) | 129 6 |
| Ahmedabad New | 18 10 |
| Surat Electricity (2-8) | 447 8 |
| Karachi Electric (2) | 131 4 |
| Broach (0-5) | 10 15 |
| Ajmer Electricity (0-8) | 10 8 |
| Amalgamated | 12 8 |
| Nagpur Electricity (1-12) | 26 8 |
| Poona Electric Supply (8) | 150 0 |
| Bombay Suburban (3) | 162 8 |
| Bombay Suburban (3) XD | 152 8 |
| **BANK SHARES** | |
| Imperial Bank of India (35) | 1882 8 |
| Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12) | 462 12 |
| Central Bank | 87 8 |
| Central Bank New (1-8) | 86 0 |
| Bank of India (4) XR | 198 4 |
| Union (0-8) | 7 15 |
| Bank of Baroda (2-8) | 141 8 |
| Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8) | 45 0 |
| United Commercial (1-8) | 55 8 |
| Jaipur Bank (1-8) | 35 8 |
| Hindustan Commercial | 28 12 |
| Mysore Bank (8) | 365 0 |
| Exchange Bank (1-8) | 29 8 |
| Eastern Bank (0-14-6) | 105 8 |
| **INSURANCE** | |
| Oriental (125) XD | 4200 0 |
| Empire (10) | 675 0 |
| New India (1-8) | 60 0 |
| Jupiter (1-4) | 18 8 |
| Vulcan (0-10) | 11 14 |
| Indian Mercantile (2) | 35 0 |
| Universal (0-4) | 11 4 |
| B.I.G. (1) | 18 12 |
| Industrial and Prudential | 20 8 |
| Neptune | 7 0 |
| New Great | 25 0 |
| All-India General | 15 2 |
| **RAILWAY SHARES** | |
| C.P. (1-14) | 111 8 |
| Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8) | 120 4 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS SHARES** | |
| Bombay Steamer (10) | 298 12 |
| Bombay Burma New (3) | 108 2 |
| Burma Petrol | 1 7 3 |
| Mackenzie (6) | 88 0 |
| Port Canning (3) | 65 0 |
| Kemp and Co. (30) | 840 0 |
| Kemp and Co (New) | 462 8 |
| Zandu Pharmacy (7) | 150 0 |
| Industrial Invest Trust (4) | 92 8 |
| Dharamsey Chemical (2) | 36 8 |
| Mukund Iron | 10 0 |
| Dena Trust (0-12) | 18 0 |
| Alembic (15) | 197 8 |
| Supreme India X.R. | — |
| Jam Wire (6) | 67 4 |
| Bombay Uganda | 69 0 |
| Bombay Motor Cycle | 24 0 |
| Indian Cement (1927) | 25 0 |
| Walchand Nagar Industries (P.S.) | 148 12 |
| Associated Cement New (1-4) | 144 4 |
| United Motor | 70 0 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit (27) | 680 0 |
| Hydary Construction | 19 10 |
| Manmadi Steam | 96 0 |
| Gujarat Motor | 20 0 |
| Sardar Carbolic X.D. | 700 0 |
| Harvey Press | 310 0 |
| Estrela Batteries | 51 0 |
| Manmad Press | 120 0 |
| **PREFERENCE SHARES** | |
| Tata Steel 1st (6) | 188 12 |
| Andhra Valley (7) | 1212 8 |
| Tata Power (7-8) | 1262 8 |
| Hydro Electric (7) | 126 4 |
| Bombay Steamer (8) | 206 8 |
| Central India (5) | 625 0 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 126 4 |
| Vishnu Mills (7) | 645 0 |
| Lakshmi Mills | 275 0 |
| New Great Mills (5-8) | 227 8 |
| Podar Mills (4) | 106 0 |
| Shrinivas Mills | 96 0 |
| Elphinstone Mills (7) | 117 8 |
| Bradbury Mills (7-8) | 310 0 |
| Surat Electricity (3-4) | 145 0 |
| Premier Construction 1st (61-4) | 118 0 |
| Premier Construction 2nd (6-4) | 101 4 |
| Amalgamated (5-8) | 122 2 |
| Habib | 72 0 |
| Tata Chemical (5) | 131 14 |
| Walchand Nagar Indus (7) | 130 0 |
| Jupiter General | 19 14 |
| Supreme | 100 0 |
| Meyer | 121 4 |
| Mackenzie 1st | 85 0 |
| Mackenzie 2nd | 80 0 |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 132 8 |
| Mysore Mills | 50 0 |
| Standard Mills | 101 0 |
| Madhusudan Mills | 12 0 |
| Khatau Mills | 102 8 |
| Morarji | 106 0 |
| **DEBENTURES** | |
| Andhra 1952 (4) | 103 8 |
| Bombay Steamer (1950) (4-8) | 101 10 |
| Indian Hume Pipe (6) | 106 0 |
| Tata Power 1951 | 103 0 |
| Walchand Nagar (6) | 112 0 |
| **OUTSIDE SHARES** | |
| Burma Corporation | 2 9 |
| New Victoria Mill | 2 8 |
| New Victoria Mills (Pref.) | 5 0 |
| Phalton Sugar (8) X.D. | 110 0 |
| Gold Mohur (20) | 302 8 |
| New Kaiser-Hind | 360 0 |
| Sajjan Mills (20) | 140 0 |
| Osmanshahi Mills (10) | 300 0 |
| Azam Jahi Mills (10) | 340 0 |
| Air Service XR | 7 8 |
| Air India | 100 0 |
| Rim Motor | 4 14 |
| India Steam | 8 7 |

LONDON, EXCHANGES

LONDON, March 17.

T. T. London on :—

| | SELLING | BUYING |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 4.0275 | 4.0325 |
| Montreal | 4.0275 | 4.0325 |
| Zurich | 17.34 | 17.36 |
| Stockholm | 14.47 to 14.50 | |

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 18.

The local silver market is closely following price movement in Indore market. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 184 Spot gold was placed at Rs. 112 while sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 73/4. Final quotations were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Mint | 184 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver Bullion | 183 | 4 | 0 |
| Gold, Ready | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 73 | 8 | 0 |

## BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All city markets will remain closed on Monday the 21st inst. owing to "Jamshedi Navroz".

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 18.

There was no official forward trading in the local cotton market. Privately open interest was being evened up by paying Rs. 5 above the ceiling price.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 831 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| KARNAK | |
| May | 74.35+215 |
| November | 65.80+175 |
| ASHMOUNI | |
| April | 46.75+125 |
| October | 47.45+140 |

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, March 16.

| | 1948-49 Bales | 1947-48 Bales |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea) 11th March to 14th March | 23964 | 24079 |
| RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea) 1st Sept. to 14th March | 871809 | 1113380 |
| SHIPMENTS: 11th to 14th March | | |
| United Kingdom | 3515 | ... |
| Continent | 5911 | 16169 |
| China | 100 | ... |
| Japan | 900 | ... |
| Coast Ports | 479 | 5270 |
| Total | 10906 | 20439 |
| SHIPMENTS: 1st Sept. to 14th March | | |
| United Kingdom | 16026 | 25200 |
| Continent | 106946 | 245709 |
| China | 15101 | 157999 |
| Japan | 3644 | 136486 |
| U. S. A. | 12076 | 37587 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 3494 | 20811 |
| Total all Foreign Countries | 157287 | 623792 |
| Coast Ports | 124499 | 46716 |
| Total | 281786 | 670508 |
| TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR During the month of January | | |
| Total | 150 | 2356 |
| 1st Sept to 31st January | | |
| Total | 231 | 9443 |

METAL QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Chaitra | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper Ready | 90 | 8 | 0 |
| Tin Ready | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin Chaitra | 64 | 0 | 0 |

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | Pies. |
|---|---|
| 45X11 | |
| Ready | 101 |
| March | 100 |
| April-June | 100-1/4 |
| 40X28 BAGS. | |
| Ready | 118 0 0 |
| March | 116 4 0 |
| April-June | 113 0 0 |

SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior Quality | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Bazar Quality | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| Mig Size | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| Mukund | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| March dely. | 32 | 6 | 0 |
| May dely. | 32 | 3 | 0 |
| Jan. 1950 | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| Arrivals | 2672 Bags. | | |

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D. Ready | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 150 Japan Ready | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| 150 D. Box March | 722 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D. Box April | 731 | 0 | 0 |

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 18

Tata Ordinary 299/4. Tata Deferred 1670; Indian Iron 25/2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/4; Bombay Dyeing 980; Central India 240/6; Gokak 294/6; Kohinoor 304/6; Simplex 190; Swadeshi 300; Tata Power 1535; Associated Cement 149/6; Belapur 217/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 212/8; Scindia 16/14; Central Bank 87/8; New India 60; Tata 2nd Pref. 139.

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 18.

The produce market was firm today with general active buying. Transport difficulties are helping the upward move in prices and shorts are compelled to cover in a rising market while Bulls are lending their support.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 140/12 and declined at Rs. 140/5 under scattered realising At this level moderate support appeared and the market rallied at Rs. 140/8. Groundnuts and linseed markets were also firm.

Quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GROUNDNUTS— | | | |
| Khandesh quality | 39 | 6 | 0 |
| Coromandal | 38 | 12 | 0 |
| Bold ready | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Bold Feb.-March | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Bold April-May | 38 | 10 | 0 |
| CASTORSEEDS— | | | |
| May delivery | 140 | 6 | 0 |
| Ready | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| LINSEEDS— | | | |
| Ready | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| Feb.-March | 29 | 6 | 0 |
| April-May | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| GROUNDNUT OILS— | | | |
| Ready receipts | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| March | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| April | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseeds oil commercial quality | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Castor seed oil commercial quality | 17 | 0 | 0 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, March 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Groundnuts | 32415 |
| Castorseeds | 590 |
| Mahoora | 1394 |
| Linseed | 4095 |
| Cottonseed | 21537 |
| Tilseed | 1567 |
| Gram | 16378 |
| Rice | 1609 |
| Sugar | 18076 |
| Sarsale | 317 |
| Poppyseed | 26 |

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, March 18.

Coiryarn Beypore 130/145; Quilandy 145/165; Flore Garbled 90, Ungarbled 80; Cocoanuts Raw 140; Dry 180/190; Cocoanut Oil 600; Copra Office 400; Plantation 410; Madrasnottam 420; Pepper Wynaad 1630; Country 1620; Dry Ginger Chernad 800; Ernad 750; Coffee Robusta 150; Timber Pali 50/55; Junglewood 32/36; Vellapine 65/75; Benteak 50/55; Teak 90/125; Mango 2.2/4; Teak 20/25; Rosewood 25.27/8.

DELHI SPICES MARKET

DELHI, March 16.

(Rates per maund of 85 lbs.).

By Bansidhar Kunamal, Delhi).

Chillies 94; Pepper 205; Cloves 83; Ajwan 14 27; Cardamom 76; Supari 82 97; Gola 65 71; Katni 56 64; Turmeric 54 61; Khus root 30 40.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 17.

Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2d
Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 18.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-11th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 9/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th 9th Month.

New York and Montreal B. C Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying D D. N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4

Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7860.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 8060

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D D Fl. 79.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fcs. 1305.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldr 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 197.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 165 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.97-53.43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bankok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bang-Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8-09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1061-1063; London/Praglue Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c; London Discts. 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 3/4 p.c.; 3 Mos. 1 p.c.; 6 Mos. 1-1/4 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Tight.

## AGGRESSIVE MILL BUYING AND COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

### Wall Street Traders Reluctant To Increase Commitments

NEW YORK, March 17.

COTTON: Final liquidation of the spot March position featured early dealings with a prominent spot firm a good seller against purchases of May. The balance of the list was influenced by the absence of fresh export developments, continued dullness in cotton textiles, mill curtailment reports, large crop prospects and the ever present Washington legislative uncertainties. Following the expiry of spot March the market rallied closing firm on the appearance of more aggressive mill buying stimulated by short covering finding contracts much scarcer. Otherwise there were no fresh features, with sales at about 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 32.21+18 |
| May Highest | 32.24+21 |
| May Lowest | 31.97—06 |
| July | 31.09+09 |
| October | 28.22+11 |
| December | 28.06+16 |
| Middling Spot | 33.56+19 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 32.13+16 |
| July | 31.08+14 |
| October | 28.22+16 |
| December | 28.01— |
| Middling Spot | 32.50+20 |

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Trading was quiet owing to traders being reluctant to increase commitments. The main body displayed a mixed appearance although there seemed to be some resistance to the recent decline. Rails, oils department stores, chemicals and aircrafts were among those supported while steels, rubbers and minings came under light pressure. The averages were industrials 175.69 and rails 48.23.

The market developed a firmer undertone during the afternoon with activity expanding somewhat on the upside. With no corporate news today, traders were evidently encouraged by the fact that the volume of transactions tapered considerably during recent sessions when prices were receding. The session closed very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, March 17

GRAINS: Sagged in sympathy with the weakness of soyabeans which declined more than seven cents a bushel under liquidation and stop-loss selling Commission house selling and hedging in other grains encountered only a limited demand from commercial interests Reports of half a cent rise in the commodity credit corporation's wheat buying prices little affected. Latterly the market recouped much of the losses on buying credit to shorts on technical considerations.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 2.13-7/8 |
| July | 1.88-1/2 |
| September | 1.87-1/2 |
| December | 1.88-1/2 |

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 17.

LONDON: Australian Wheat new crop 96 Mar/Apl.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 146-3/8 |
| Amerex Holding Co. | 26-1/2 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 31-3/4 |
| Chase National Bank | 36-1/8 |
| Sinclair Oil | 21-1/2 |
| Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. | 48-1/2 |
| General Electric Co. | 36-3/4 |
| General Motors | 59-3/4 |
| Ingersol Rand | 60-1/4 |
| International Nickel | 28-3/8 |
| National City Bank of New York | 40 |
| New York Central Rail Road Co. | 10-3/4 |
| Socony Vacuum Corporation | 16-1/8 |
| Texas Corporation | 53 |
| Union Carbide | 39-5/8 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 42-1/2 |
| U. S. Steel Corporation (Common) | 73 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 14-1/2 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 17.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Consols | 80-1/4 |
| Conversion loan 2-1/2 p c 1961 | 105-13/16 |
| Funding loan 4 p c 1960/90 | 118-1/8 |
| War loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after | 104-1/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. | 104 |
| Natinoal Bank of India | 37-5/8 |

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,762

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, March 17.

U. S. Price of foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents

## Selective Buying On Worth Street

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPA). Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was today featured by selective buying and a mixed price situation. Firmness in the key 80-square four yard print cloth along with wide print goods, piques and carded broad-cloths contrasted with the declining trend in low count prints, sheetings, Osnaburgs and industrial fabrics. Concern over retail buying for the Easter season increased with the news that express handlers locally had decided today to give up attempts to move strike-bound Easter clothing shipments. The burlap market was dull and unchanged.

The trade awaited further Indian news relative to plans to seal 12-1/2 per cent of Calcutta looms

## Asia's Largest Cement Factory In Kymore, C. P.

In his noted sallies with Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee, the Minister of industry and Supplies, Sir Homi Modi Chairman of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., asked him who produces more cement. The Parliament roared with laughter and asked it was Sir Homi who did.

Sir Homi's organization has recently expanded the production capacity of its cement factory at Kyomre, by adding a new kiln and raising its capacity. This works out to over 1000 tons a day. This is the largest cement factory in Asia.

The new kiln at Kymore was manufactured at the A.C.C.'s own workshops at Shahabad, Deccan.

## Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 18.

MILLS.

Apollo 2/15/3 2/15/6
Bharat 32 31/12
B. Dyeing 961/4 72/8 65 80
C. India 242/8 50 49
Century 260 61/4
Colaba 152
Elphinstone Pref 117/8
Finlay 279/8 88 87
Gokak 290 89/8 95 93 94
I. U. Defd 1/10 1/10/3
I.U. Ord 11/2/6 11/5
Indore 172/8 71/4 72/8
Kohinoor 301 3 2/8 4 1/8 3/8
Laxmi 605
Meyer 114/6 15 12/8 13/2
New City 180 81/4
New Great 160 67
Phoenix 205
Podar 142/8 45
Sassoon Cotton 9/12
Sholapur 3125
Simplex 185 84 89 88 90
Swadeshi 292 300
Swan 321/8 28
Tata Mills 59 58/8
Vishnu 207/8 5 6/4

STEAMER.

B. Steam 298/12
Scindia 16/5 16/13 16/11/6 16/14

BANKS

Baroda 141/8
Central 87 87/8
Central A New 85/12 86
Imperial Old 1882/8
Imperial New 462/12
India 198/4
Union 7/15
U. Commercial 55

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 128-12 29-6
Andhravalley 1432-8 35 32-8
Suburban 162-8 61-4 62-8
Hydro 153
Power 1530 35
Power Pref. 1262-8

INSURANCE

B.I. General 19-8
New India 59-8 60
Vulcan 11-14 11-15

STEEL

A. Steel 21-4 2-13 21-11-6 21-11
I. Iron 24-14 25-7-6 25-2
Tata 1665 66-4 62-8 68-12 60 63-12 61-4 70
Tata Ord. 295 99 97 97-4 97 99 4
Tata 2nd Pref. 139

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 271-14 75
A.C.C. Old 149-12 50 49-8
A.C.C New 144-8
Belapur 215 15-8 15 17
B.B. Old 272-8 70 72-8
B.B. New 106-2
B.B. Petrol 1-7-3
B.I.C. 8-15 8-13 8-15
I Copper 2-2-6
I. Bleaching 154 53
Por. Canning 65
P. Const. 114-8 17 15-8 16
P 2nd Pref. 101
Shivrajpur 31
Tata Chem. 12-6 12-4 12-6
Tata Oil 65 65-8
Wimco 187/8 90 88-12

## Shipping News

### IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 18.

M. V. STAR BETELGEUSE

From Shanghai: 25 cases thermos.

From Yokohama: 295 cases art paper, 330 bales woodfree printing paper, 163 cases silk and art silk preparatory machinery, 465 bales paper 25 cases menthol crystals 40 cases alarm clocks, 278 cases clocks 42 cases timepieces, 250 flasks mercury, 1,816 cases fresh apples, 36 braiding machines, 331 cases copper sulphate, 48 cases red phosphorus, 50 cases benzeol crystals, 118 cases Worsted weaving yarn, 140 cases tiles, 57 cases cycle parts, 15 cases sewing machines 150 crates sanitary earthenware, 52 cases woollen piecegoods.

From Moji: 150 cases window glass and 110 cases sheet glass.

From Singapore: 1,284 bags betelnuts, 4,431 bags sago flour, 210 drums coconut oil.

From Hongkong: 262 cases torches, 1,475 cases hurricane lanterns, 40 bales mats, 25 bales galangal, 221 cases resin, 150 cases firecrackers, 38 cases fluorescent lamps.

### EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORTS

S. S. QUEREMBA

To Auckland: 25 bales Akund cotton kapok—Goveas (India) Ltd.

To Sydney: 26 bags corriander seeds—S. M. Rajgar & Co.

S. S VASNA

To Karachi: 42 cases spoons and forks—M. Haroon 23 baskets—Indian bidis Suleman Jeeva. 20 baskets—R. Manekial 225 jottas slate pends—Haji Ismail Abubakar. 200 drums sodium silicate—Amrat Soap Factory. 3,000 cases toilet soap—Level Bros. (India) Ltd. 401 cases toilet soap and 1,119 cases washing soap—Amrat Soap Factory.

S. S. TREVECAN

To London: 200 bags soap stone powder—Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.

To Aden: 25 bales cotton waste blankets—Patel & Co.

S. S. MOHAMADI

To Aden: 41 bales cotton piecegoods—G. R. Todhi & Co. 16 bales cotton piecegoods—E. F. Kavarana. 6 cases utensils—J. K. Dewan. 60 bundles secondhand gunny bags—Raymond & Co.

M. V. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Shahpur Bunder: 31,200 bags barytes ore—The Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Ltd.

To Busrah: 8,800 bags barytes ore—The Hindustan Mineral Products Co., Ltd.

S. S. MINDON

To Stockholm: 100 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson & Sons. 250 bags stealite powder—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.

To Gothenburg: 228 bales cotton waste—L. O. Vora.

To Rotterdam: 75 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson & Sons.

To Antwerp: 305 bales cotton waste—L. O. Vora, 50 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson & Sons. 100 bales cotton waste—Manubhai N. & Co.

S. S. FLYING INDEPENDENT

To Singapore: 1,120 drums boiled linseed oil—National Paint & Industrial Works.

### Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, March 18.

S. S. HEATHER from Calicut with general cargo on March 17.

S. S. WHITESHELL PARK from Immingham with maize on March 18.

S. S. JALA JAWAHAR from Karachi with general cargo on March 18.

DEPARTURES

S. S. IKAUNA for Colombo in ballast on March 17.

S. S. JOHN A. BROWN for Abadan in ballast on March 17.

S. S. FORRESTBANK for Calcutta with general cargo on March 18.

## Trade And Finance

# STRINGENT CONDITIONS CONTINUE IN SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

### Sharp Drop In Silver Price

BOMBAY, March 18.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Owing to sustained demand for funds from trade, stringent conditions continued to rule in the short-term money market. Day-to-day loans were quoted at 3/4 per cent. Three months' money fetched upto 1-1/2 per cent. and six months upto 1-3/4 per cent. per annum.

The weekly returns of the Reserve Bank of India compiled upto 11th March 1949 reveal a rise of Rs. 7.40 crores in the note circulation to Rs. 1179.79 crores, which is met by a withdrawal of notes to the extent of Rs. 2.82 crores from the Banking Department and the creation of ad hoc Rupee Securities worth Rs. 5 crores. The total note issue shows an expansion of Rs. 4.58 crores and now stands at Rs. 1190:57 crores. In the Banking Department, both Government as well as Bankers' deposits are down by Rs. 5.55 crores and Rs. 2.38 crores respectively, but Miscellaneous deposits show a rise of Rs. 3.20 crores Balances held abroad show only a small decline of Rs. 48 oakhs, whereas Investments are up by Rs. 1.53 crores.

A fall of Rs. 2.37 crores in Deposits and a rise of Rs. 2.12 crores in Advances are revealed in the statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ended 11th March 1949. Investments, however, are down by Rs. 5.25 crores, and in the aggregate, the cash holding shows an increase of Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 41.11 crores.

GILT-EDGED:

There was nothing fresh to stimulate the gilt-edged market into activity and prices showed a further deterioration owing to continued lack of enquiry The turnover was inclined to be small 3 per cent. 1986 Conversion Loan cheapened further from Rs. 98-12 to Rs. 98-6 during the course of the week with very little business passing. Most of the dated loans were unchanged in the absence of any business. 3 per cent. 1951/54 Loan was quoted ex voucher at Rs. 101-2; 3 per cent 1963/65 Loan was a shade lower at Rs. 101-7 and 3 per cent. 1957, Loan at Rs. 101-2 ex voucher. 3 per cent. 1963/65 Loan ruled quieter at Rs 100-1, whilst some business was reported in 3 per cent. 1966/68 loan at par

EXCHANGE.

The rupee/sterling exchange market ruled steady with a moderate showing of merchandise export bills. For inter-bank transactions, sellers of spot T. T. on London quoted 1s. 5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:

Sellers of T. T. on London spot 1s. 5-31/32d.

Sellers of T. T. on London upto six months 1s. 5-15/16d.

Buyers of T. T. on London Spot and upto nine months 1s. 6-1/32d.

GOLD.

A total lack of demand owing to seasonal factors and the absence of forward trading owing to the official ban rendered the gold section of the bullion market entirely inactive. The market was extremely narrow and even small transactions brought about fluctuations out of all proportion to the size of the transactions. The downward trend noticed at the close of the previous week was further accentuated under the influence of overseas advices of a fall in other free markets of the world. Continued arrivals of parcels of smuggled gold further depressed the prices. From Rs. 114-4 at the opening ready gold declined to Rs. 112-8 on Saturday and after recovering to Rs. 114-8 the next day, declined precipitately to Rs. 111-12 on Thursday and closed at Rs. 112-2. The quotation for Sovereigns also fluctuated in sympathy with gold and closed lower at Rs. of 73/4 as compared with the opening rate of Rs. 74. Floating stocks of gold are reported to be about 60,000 tolas, whilst the offtake and arrivals are estimated to have averaged about 5,000 tolas a day. The highest and lowest rates for ready gold were Rs. 114-4 and Rs. 111-12.

SILVER.

The silver section of the bullion market which showed some resistance early in the week owing to speculative manipulations in other centres where forward trading is permitted, declined sharply after the current trading period was over on Monday. From Rs. 188 at the opening, spot silver was declined to Rs. 186-8 on Saturday and after recovering to Rs. 188-12 the next day, receded to Rs. 183-8 on Thursday and closed at Rs. 184-4. Stocks of silver are reported to be 2,000 bars, while the offtake continued on a very poor scale, being about 15 to 20 bars a day. In the overseas markets, both the New York and the London quotations remained unaltered at 71-1/2 cents and 43-1/2d. throughout the week. The highest and lowest rates for spot silver were Rs. 188-12 and Rs. 183-8.

SHARES.

Owing to the continued hold of the bulls, the share market ruled steady with an upward trend of prices. The textile block of shares, which had lagged behind for some time came to the fore on considerable bear-covering, more especially at the close of the week, and most of the popular scrips in this section recorded fair gains.

Tata Defds. were marked up further to Rs. 1670 during the week, whilst Ordinaries moved up from Rs. 294 to Rs. 299-4. Amongst textiles, Bombay Dyeings were bid up from Rs. 942-8 to Rs. 980 on rumours of a bonus issue by the company; Nagpurs revived to Rs. 249 and Kohinoors received continuous support at gradually harden ing rates from Rs. 290 to Rs. 304. Swadeshis likewise improved from Rs. 281-4 to Rs. 300. Other

## Cloth Dealer Not To Recover Commission On Excise Duty

The Government of India has imposed an excise duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on all superfine cloth produced and packed by textile mills in January 1949 and onwards. Similarly, an excise duty of 6 1/4 per cent in the case of fine cloth and of three pies per yard in the case of medium and coarse cloth has also been imposed, with effect from March 1, 1949. This excise duty will be passed on to and ultimately recovered by retail cloth dealers from consumers, but no dealer can recover any margin or commission on the excise duty itself. In other words, the consumers will pay only the ex-mill price of cloth plus 25 per cent in the case of superfine and fine cloth and 12 1/2 per cent in the case of medium and coarse cloth plus excise duty. The rate of excise duty is stamped on the cloth below the ex-mill price.

There will, however, be some cloth in the market which was packed by mills earlier than in January 1949. The cloth had, therefore, the month of packing stamped on it. But when it became time-barred, this month is cancelled and the cloth is TCB marked with the stamp of a later month, such cloth is not liable to excise duty.

## Yellow Dots Should No More Disfigure India

(Continued from Page 12)

in big States and integration of as many of them as possible into unions.

STATES UNIONS

I am glad to say that in the matter of formation of Unions, our neighbour, Kathiawad took the initiative and just a year ago, 217 States estates and talukas of this peninsula joined themselves into the United State of Saurashtra. The area of this Union is 31,885 sq. miles, its population 35 lakhs and revenue nearly Rs. 8 crores. Within a month and half of the formation of Saurashtra 3 more unions were formed, viz. the Matsya Union, the Vindhya Pradesh and the United States of Rajasthan.

MADHYA BHARAT

In May last year, the Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union which later became known as the Madhya Bharat Union was formed with 23 Central India States. Until the formation of Greater Rajasthan, this will be the biggest of the Unions in population and area its area being 47000 sq. miles population 72 lakhs and revenue Rs. 8 crores. The sixth Union is that of East Punjab States, including Patiala. It is better known as the Phulkian Union and has an area of 10,000 sq. miles, population 35 lakhs and income Rs. 5 crores.

Along with the process of formation of Unions, the democratisation of the States was also accelerated. Many of the Rulers were shrewd enough to recognise the changed circumstances. The Ruler of Cochin was the first to transfer power to his people and thus set a noble example to his brother princes. In Travancore and Mysore popular ministries were set up after a short struggle. There was some trouble in Baroda in the formation of responsible Government but finally in September last, full responsible Government was set up.

In Kashmir, Sheikh Abdulla has formed a popular Cabinet and the question of Hyderabad is being solved speedily. The split in the Hyderabad Congress has been removed, thanks to the efforts of Baroda, the premier Hindu State in India has taken the lead as it did in accession and let us hope that this would lead to a similar process in the case of other important units or unions in the country so that we may have as composite and uniform a structure as possible throughout the country.

AN OVER-ALL PICTURE

Thus the map of India is being steadily reconstructed as already pointed out in the early part of this talk there was hardly any State on 15th August 1947 having real responsible Government worth its name. During the last 18 months, the internal administrative machinery has been completely overhauled and democratised in the major States. Stte people have been represented on the Constituent Assembly of India & thus the differences existing between the States people and other Indians have been obliterated. Accession of States to the India Dominion was comparatively an easy and speedy process, although its significance is very great. The really important stage of the States Ministry's vigorous policy of integration began with the process of merger and the formation of unions of States.

PROCESS ON INTEGRATION

A total of 535 States, large and small, having an area of 266,289 sq. miles, a population of 406 lakhs and a revenue of Rs. 43.20 crores have been integrated and there now exist only about half a dozen States like Mysore Travancore and Cochin about whose closer associations with neighbouring areas I will refer to and Hyderabad, Kashmir and Bhopal besides three or four very small States whose merger with the neighbouring provinces is imminent.

I firmly believe that even the said large States should integrate themselves with neighbouring territories if the security of the country as a whole is to be be ensured. Mysore can easily form with the neighbouring Karnatak areas a strong and homogeneous Karnatak Union with or without Coorg, Travancore and Cochin can also be absorbed in the proposed Kerala Province or may merge into the adjoining Province Madras. There is thus the possibility of establishment of two important Unions in the South. The people of Bhopal have already expressed their desire to join the Madhya Bahart Union. We may very well hope that that the question of Kashmir and Hyderabad will soon come to a satisfactory end. Let us hope that the few yellow dots that still exist on the map of India, will soon cease to disfigure the beautiful fabric of our future which our leaders and we are striving hard to weave.

# S. S. C. EXAMINATION, 1949

# Bombay Centre

## SEATING ARRANGEMENTS OF CANDIDATES APPEARING AT THE EXAMINATION

| PLACE OF EXAMINATION | SUBJECTS | SEAT NOS. From | SEAT NOS. To |
|---|---|---|---|
| | With University subjects | | |
| Elphinstone College. (51.1—51.741) | Mar. Sansk, P & Chy. | 51.1 A | 51.741 S |
| Law College. (51.742—51.1100) | Mar, Sansk, P & Chy. | 51.742 A | 51.825 Z |
| | Mar, Sansk, Phy & Hyg. | 51.826 A | 51.1100 N |
| Siddarths College (51.1101—51.1815) | Mar, Sansk, Phy & Hyg. | 51.1101 A | 51.1320 Z |
| | Mar, Pali, P & Chy. | 51.1321 A | 51.1397 Z |
| | Mar, Pali, Phy & Hyg. | 51.1398 A | 51.1580 Z |
| | Mar, Ardha-Magadhi, P & Chy. | 51.1581 A | 51.1662 Z |
| | Mar, Ardha-Magadhi, P & Chy. | 51.1663 A | 51.1815 S |
| St, Xavier's College. (51.1816—51.2625) | Mar, Ardhamagadhi, Phy & Hyg. | 51.1815 S | 51.1854 Z |
| | Mar, Per. P & Chy / Phy Hyg. | 51.1855 A | 51.1954 Z |
| | Mar, Fr., P & Chy. Mar, Fr., Phy & Hyg. | 51.1955 A | 51.1998 Z |
| | Guj; Sansk; Gen. Sc. | 51.1999 A | 51.2006 Z |
| | Guj; Sansk; P & Chy | 51.2007 A | 51.2625 M |
| Sydenham College. (51.2626—51.3075) | Guj; Sansk; P & Chy | 51.2626 M | 51.3075 S |
| Bai Kabibai H. School. (51.3076—51.3675) | Guj; Sansk; P & Chy | 51.3076 S | 51.3388 Z |
| | Guj; Sansk; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3389 A | 51.361 Z |
| | Guj; Ardhamagadhi; Gen. Sc: | 51.3617 A | 51.3632 Z |
| | Guj; Ardhamagadhi; P & Chy | 51.3633 A | 51.3643 Z |
| | Guj; Ardhamagadhi; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3644 A | 51.3650 Z |
| | Guj; Arabic; P & Chy. | 51.3651 A | 51.3668 Z |
| | Guj; Per; P & Chy. | 51.3669 A | 51.3675 B |
| Anjuman-I-Islam H.S. (51.3676—51.4048) | Guj; Per; P & Chy. | 51.3676 B | 51.3759 Z |
| | Guj; Per; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3760 A | 51.3774 Z |
| | Guj; Ave. Pah; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3775 A | 51.3781 Z |
| | Guj; Fr; P & Chy | 51.3782 A | 51.3838 Z |
| | Guj; Fr; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3839 A | 51.3848 Z |
| | Kan; Sansk; P & Chy. | 51.3849 A | 51.3855 Z |
| | Kan; Sansk; Phy & Hyg. | 51.3856 A | 51.3915 Z |
| | Urdu; Arabic; P & Chy Phy & Hyg. | 51.3916 A | 51.3937 Z |
| | Urdu; Pers; P & Chy Phy & Hyg. | 51.3938 A | 51.4048 Z |
| Chikitsaka S S H S. (51.4049—51.4550). | Hindi; Sansk; P & Chy Phy & Hyg. | 51.4049 A | 51.4160 Z |
| | Hindi; Ardhamagadhi; Gen Sc. " " " P & Chy " " " Phy & Hyg. | 51.4161 A | 51.4176 Z |
| | Hindi; Fr; P & Chy. | | |
| | Sindhi; Sansk; P & Chy " " " Phy & Hyg. | 51.4177 A | 51.4272 Z |
| | Sindhi; Pers; P & Chy | 51.4273 A | 51.4474 Z |
| | Sindhi; Per; Phy & Hyg. | 51.4475 A | 51.4550 P |
| Aryan Edn. Society's Schl. (51.4551—51.5150). | Sindhi; Per; Phy & Hyg. " ; Fr.; Phy & Hyg. | 51.4551 P | 51.4583 Z |
| | Eng; Sansk; P & Chy. " ; " ; Phy & Hyg. | 51.4584 A | 51.4720 Z |
| | Eng; Ardhamagadhi; P & Chy " " Phy & Hyg. | 51.4721 A | 51.4726 Z |
| | Eng; Ara; P & Chy | | |
| | Eng; Per; P & Chy | 51.4727 A | 51.5046 Z |
| | Eng; Per; Phy & Hyg. | | |
| | Eng; Ave. Pha; P & Chy. | | |

| PLACE OF EXAMINATION | SUBJECTS | SEAT NOS. From | SEAT NOS. To |
|---|---|---|---|
| | With University subjects | | |
| Aryan Edn. Society's School (Contd.) | Eng.; Latin; P & Chy. Phy. & Hyg | 51.5047 A | 51.5115 Z |
| | Eng; Hebrew; P & Chy. | 51.5116 A | 51.5150 R |
| Robert Money H. S. (51.5151—51.5560): | Eng; Hebrew; P & Chy | 51.5151 R | 51.5159 Z |
| | Eng; Fr; Gen. Sc: A—Z P & Chy. A—P | 51.5162 A | 51.5560 R |
| Wilson College (51.5561—51.6060) | Eng; Fr; P & Chy. | 51.5561 P | 51.5695 Z |
| | Eng; Fr; Bot; Zoo. | 51.5696 A | 51.5697 Z |
| | Eng; Fr; Phy. & Hyg. | 51.5698 A | 51.6060 R |
| Sukhadwalla Bldg. (51.6061—51.6290) | Eng; Fr: Phy. & Hyg. | 51.6061 R | 51.6113 Z |
| | Eng; Port; P. & Chy. | 51.6114 A | 51.6184 Z |
| | Eng; Port; Phy. & Hyg. | 51.6185 A | 51.6205 Z |
| | With Non-University subjects: | | |
| | Mar. (without texts) A—Z<br>Eng. (with texts) A—Z<br>Mar. (without texts) A—Z (P & Chy.);<br>Guj. (without texts) A—Z (P & Chy):<br>Guj. (without texts) A—Z (Dom. Sc.)<br>Kan. (without texts) A—Z (P & Chy):<br>Urdu (without texts) A—Z (Phy. & Hyg.)<br>Mar. (With texts) P & Chy; A—Z<br>Mar. (Without texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—N | 51.6206 | 51.6290 |
| Elphinstone T. H. S. (51.6291—51.6554) | Mar. (With texts) Phy. & Hyg. N—Z | 51.6291 | 51.6334 |
| | Guj. (With texts) P & Chy. A—Z | 51.6335 | 51.6346 |
| | Guj. (With texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z | 51.6347 | 51.6353 |
| | Kan (with texts) P & Chy. A—Z<br>Kan. (with texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z<br>Urdu (with texts) P & Chy. A—Z<br>Urdu (with texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z<br>Hindi (with texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z<br>Sindhi (with texts) P. & Chy. A—Z<br>Sindhi (with texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z<br>Eng. (with texts) P. & Chy. A—Z<br>Eng. (with texts) Phy. & Hyg. A—Z | 51.6354 | 51.6390 |
| | Mar. (without texts) Art; Drg A-Z<br>Mar. (without text) Tech. Subj; A-Z<br>Guj. (without texts) Comm. Subj.; A-Z<br>Guj. (without texts) Art; Drg. A-Z<br>Guj. (without Texts) Tech; Subj; A-Z<br>Urdu (without texts) Agri. Subj: A-Z<br>Urdu (without texts) Comm. Subj: A-Z<br>Urdu (without texts) Art; Drg. A-Z<br>Urdu (without texts) Tech. Subj. A-Z<br>Mar. (with texts) Art & Drg. A-Z<br>Mar. (with texts) Music; A-Z<br>Guj. (with texts) Art & Drg. A-Z<br>Guj. (with texts) Comm. Subj. A-Z<br>Kan. (with texts) Art & Drg; A-Z<br>Urdu (with texts) Art & Drg. A-Z<br>Urdu (with texts) Art & Comm. Subj. A-Z<br>Urdu (with texts) Comm. Subj. A-Z<br>Eng. (with texts) Art & Drg. A-Z<br>Eng. (with texts) Art; Drg Housecrafts A-Z<br>Eng. (with texts) Music (European A-Z<br>Eng. (Housecraft) A-Z<br>Eng. (with texts) Comm. Subj; A-Z<br>His. & Commercial subjects; A-Z<br>Geog. & Techl; Subjs; A-Z | 51.6391 | 51.6554 |
| | With Exemptions | | |
| Elphinstone T. H. S. (51.6555—51.6799) | | 51.6555 A | 51.6790 K |
| Bazargate H. School (51.6791—51.7187) | | 51.6791 K | 51.7187 Z |

Bombay
S. T. College; 16-3-1949.

N. D. ABHYANKAR
Secretary,
S. S. C. Examination Board.

N. B.:—Detailed list of candidates at each place of examination is published at the respective place.

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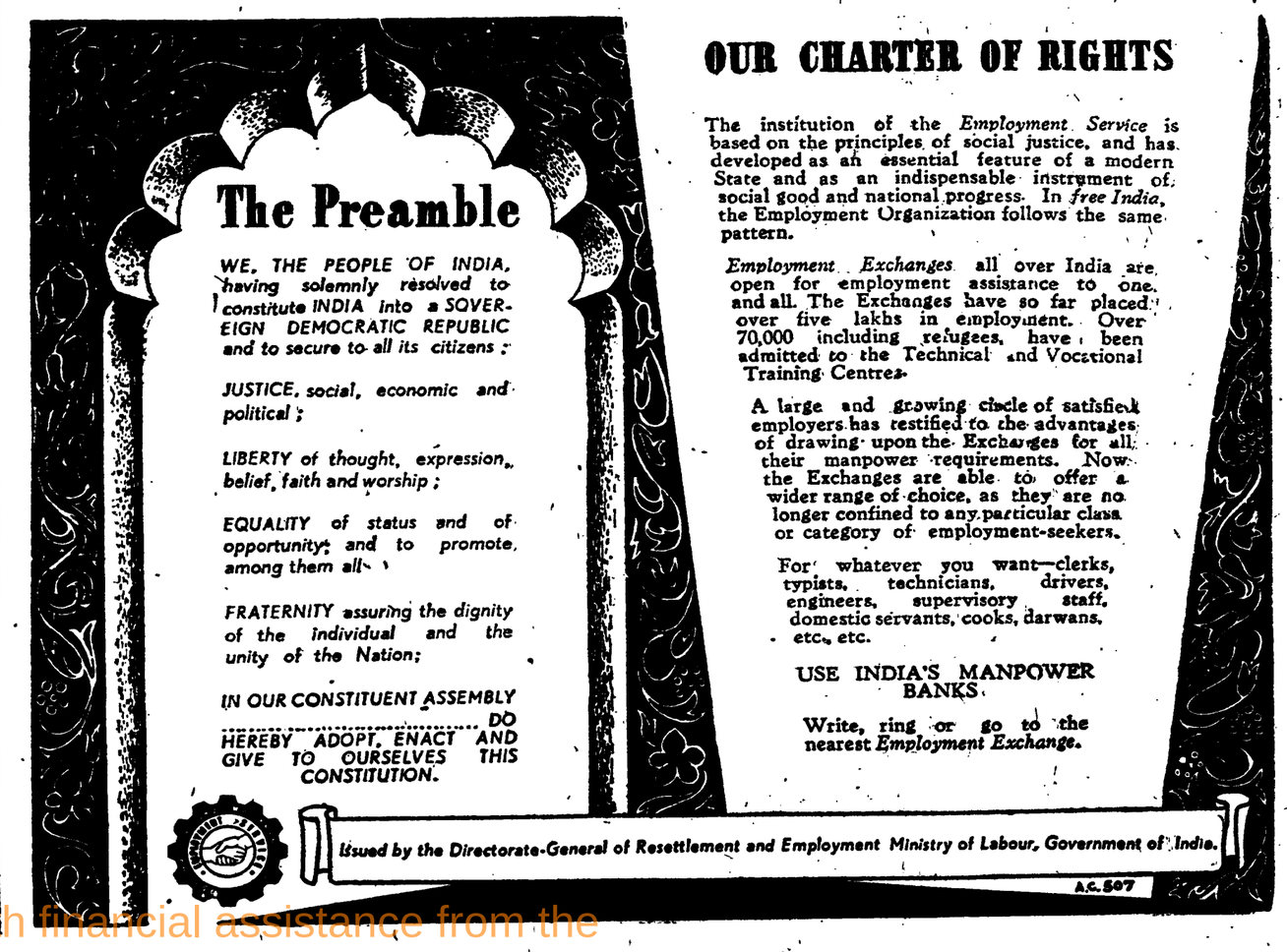
The Preamble
WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute INDIA into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote, among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ..... DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.
OUR CHARTER OF RIGHTS
The institution of the Employment Service is based on the principles of social justice, and has developed as an essential feature of a modern State and as an indispensable instrument of social good and national progress. In free India, the Employment Organization follows the same pattern.
Employment Exchanges all over India are open for employment assistance to one and all. The Exchanges have so far placed over five lakhs in employment. Over 70,000 including refugees, have been admitted to the Technical and Vocational Training Centres.
A large and growing circle of satisfied employers has testified to the advantages of drawing upon the Exchanges for all their manpower requirements. Now the Exchanges are able to offer a wider range of choice, as they are no longer confined to any particular class or category of employment-seekers.
For whatever you want—clerks, typists, technicians, drivers, engineers, supervisory staff, domestic servants, cooks, darwans, etc., etc.
USE INDIA'S MANPOWER BANKS
Write, ring or go to the nearest Employment Exchange.
Issued by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment Ministry of Labour, Government of India.
A.C. 507


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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

# Government Will Brook No Political Strike

## JAGJIVAN RAM'S STATEMENT

## No Partiality Towards Any Organisation

NEW DELHI, March 18. (API)—Parliament today passed grants asked for by the Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and Transport. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, pleaded for more funds for their respective Ministries.

Maulana Azad suggested that the House could ask the Central Government to set apart 10 per cent. of their revenues for educational development.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, said that strikes as a political weapon were "doomed to failure" and would be "resisted with all the energy and resources at the disposal of Government".

Many things complimentary and uncomplimentary were said in the House about the I.N.T.U.C. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram himself said, "by a wise policy the I.N.T.U.C. is able to command the confidence of the majority of workers in the country".

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

**FLIGHT OF NURSES IN INDIA**

The Dominion Parliament today passed the demands for grants in respect of the Health Ministry.

Mr. Frank Anthony who initiated the debate by moving a cut motion drew attention to the very appalling conditions "under which nurses had to work in India. Their pay scales were "niggardly" and the food they got was "dog fob". They got no weekly offs like other professions. Unless the Government remedied their grievances they had no right to appeal to Indian womanhood to volunteer in large numbers to join the nursing profession. Mr. Anthony withdrew his cut motion after the Health Minister's reply.

**RESURRECT AYURVEDA**

Mr. H. V. Kamath stressed the need for resurrecting, by proper research, indigenous systems like the Ayurveda and the Yoga systems which had proved their merit by standing the test of time for thousands of years. Even today 80 per cent of the people in the country had to look to these systems for their need.

Mr. Kamath referred to the difference of opinion amongst experts on the utility of the B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis and said until its value and harmlessness had been established beyond doubt it should not be used in India on a wide scale.

He also hoped that the large number of medical licentiates who were now being treated 'unjustly' would be given equitable if not equal treatment with medical graduates.

**PROVIDE MATERNITY CLINIC FOR EVERY VILLAGE**

Miss Annie Mascrene said by visual education through films and radio propaganda the people in the villages should be educated to take precautions against epidemics and taught to improve their sanitary conditions. Miss Mascrene also drew attention to the paucity of maternity and child welfare facilities in the country and said the only way in which they could reduce the infant mortality rates in the country was by providing every village with a clinic.

**HEALTH MINISTER'S REPLY**

The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, replying to the debate, said that even though health was primarily a provincial subject, the Central Health Ministry had a great task to perform in co-ordinating the activities of the various departments and providing initiative and facilities for research and training for higher studies for students and doctors. The Health Ministry, she assured the House was taking 'a positive part' in these things. The Health Minister stated that the funds allotted for health, both at the Centre and in the provinces were very meagre.

**INADEQUATE FINANCES**

The Central Budget provided only one per cent of the revenues for health and the Centre and provinces together provided only five per cent of their revenues for public health. Urging the House to ponder over these figures, the Health Minister asked how they could expect the Health Ministry to carry out its plans with such little finance.

Referring to Mr. Anthony's remarks about the nursing profession, the Health Minister said she agreed with everything that Mr. Anthony had said. She was trying her best to improve the conditions of work, pay, living etc., of the nurses but here again finance was not adequate.

**INQUIRY INTO INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS**

Government had instituted committees to enquire into the indigenous systems of medicine. While agreeing that facilities for research in these systems should be provided the Health Minister said that only methods proved to be scientific should be adopted. The House should not be guided by mere sentiment and think that because these systems were Indian, they were the only best systems of medicine. India must not, dare not, run away from giving encouragement to modern systems. An All India Register of Medical Practitioners was necessary. It was the only way in which quackery could be eliminated. There must be minimum standards of training prescribed.

**OVERHAUL PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION**

The House then took up demands for grants to the Education Ministry.

Prof. Yashwant Rai said that in a country like India where about 85 per cent of the peple were illiterate, education should receive the foremost attention of the Government. In this atomic age, he added, technical and physical education should get top priority in schools and colleges. The present education system, which was mainly based on Western ideologies, should be completely overhauled and ancient culture should be reintroduced.

**WOMEN AS PART-TIME TEACHERS**

Shrimathi Durgabai congratulated the Minister of Education on the establishment of various organisations of art and culture and on the scheme aimed at liquidation of illiteracy to the extent of 50 per cent within five years. She, however, complained that only 1-1/4 per cent of the Budget had been allotted for education.

Pleading for encouragement of women's education, she suggested that facilities should be given to women to have private studies and appear for University and school examinations privately. She also suggested that the Government should give facilities for women to work as part-time teachers in schools. She thought that the incentive would draw a large number of women to the teaching profession.

**TRANSFER OF DELHI COLLEGES TO UNIVERSITY AREA**

Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru moved a hundred rupee cut motion to discuss the transfer of colleges in Delhi to the University area. He said that when the Delhi University was established, the colleges in Delhi were in a difficult position and it was decided to shift them to a new site. Accordingly a provision of rupees five and half lakhs was made in 1947-48 which was not used. Again a similar provision was made next year and it also lapsed. The colleges were asked to submit a five-year plan for their new buildings and it was done.

Pandit Kunzru maintained that the cost of buildings had gone up four or five times. Originally negotiations were carried on by the University authorities on the basis that the Government and the colleges should share the cost equally and now owing to increased cost of buildings they were asking the Government to pay 75 per cent of the cost. The matter still remained undecided.

In the meanwhile the Delhi University that was established with high hopes was unable to carry on its work as efficiently as expected. He hoped that the Government would soon arrive at a decision that would enable the four colleges in Delhi to plan their future development and thus enable the Delhi University to achieve the purpose for which it was founded.

**FINANCE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

Mr. A. V. Thakkar said that unless they paid more attention to free, compulsory and basic education the country could never make progress. If education was a provincial subject, why should there be an Education Ministry at the Centre? he asked. They were told that a scheme for distributing Rs. 540 lakhs among the provinces for advancing compulsory basic and social education had been accepted by the Finance Ministry.

"I appeal to the Finance Minister, "Mr. Thakkar added, "that the axe of economy should not fall on the Education Ministry. We are all pledged to adult franchise. Is this the way to carry out that pledge?"

Elementary compulsory education he said, had been delayed for long. The Kher Committee had recommended that compulsory education should be introduced in 16 years but he did not see even the first steps taken in that direction. The Central Government should finance the provincial government's education programme.

**UTILISE STUDENTS TRAINED ABROAD**

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain suggested that students should be sent abroad only for technical and scientific education, which could not be imparted in India. A number of students returning from abroad after the completion of their education were unable to get suitable employment. He hoped the Education Minister would investigate into the matter and utilise the services of the students for the purpose for which the had gone abroad.

Begum Aizaz Rasool said that elementary education of children should be imparted in their mother tongue. There was no doubt that the State language was essential. But children should be asked to learn it only in the secondary stage.

**AZAD'S REPLY**

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, replying to the debate, said that India would not follow the Western policy in their planning for the promotion of education ning for the promotion of education two opinions on this. But at the same time it did not mean that modern and scientific education would be altogether ignored. The ancient culture and philosophy of the country had a great reputation abroad. The Government while chalking out plans for the improvement of education in India on modern and scientific lines would also include in it the qualities of its ancient culture.

**NEED FOR TRAINING ABROAD**

Maulana Azad referring to the complaint of a member said that the Government were planning their schemes on such lines as gradually to make India self-sufficient so far as its educational requirements were concerned. Until then there was no other alternative but to send students abroad for higher education. Selected candidates were sent for training abroad only for those subjects which the country needed.

**JOBS FOR REFUGEES FIRST**

Maulana Azad regretted that the Government were greatly handicapped in giving employment to students trained abroad because of the partition of the country and its consequent results. They had to provide employment to refugees before they could consider the cases of any other class of people. But the Government were trying their best to provide employment as early as possible to those trained abroad.

**EDUCATION OF WOMEN**

Maulana Azad agreed with Mrs Durgabai that the education of women of the country was lagging behind. But the Central Government was helpless in this respect, as it was purely a matter for the consideration of the provincial governments. The utmost the Central Government could do was to give aid and organise all-India institutions for women. He assured Mrs. Durgabai that he would give careful consideration to the proposal for employing women as part-time teachers and see how far it was practicable. He would also consider the question that women candidates should be allowed to appear privately at the examinations.

**DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI UNIVERSITY**

Pandit Kunzru had drawn his attention to the difficulties which obstructed the development of the Delhi University. Maulana Azad said that he was quite in agreement with Pandit Kunzru. The whole structure of the country had changed since the original plan was chalked out and therefore they were not able to find any practicable way to implement the scheme. However, the Government would make all efforts and see how far they could help in the development of the University.

**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MOTHER TONGUE**

Regarding the elementary education of children, Maulana Azad said that the Central Advisory Board of Education had already decided that children between the ages of six and 11 should be educated in their mother tongue. They should also be given a chance to continue their studies in their mothe. tongue in eighth and ninth classes. The Government had adopted a resolution on the subject. But he regretted that certain provinces were not following the instructions of the Government. It was a question of vital importance and Government would not sit quiet over the matter. He was thinking of calling a conference of representatives of the provinces for clarifying the entire position.

**PLEA FOR MORE FUNDS**

The Education Minister appealed to the House to give more funds for the nation-building departments like Education and Health. He said there was shortage of finance and so some of their basic education grants to the provinces—totalling Rs. 540 lakhs—had to be curtailed. It was not the fault of the Finance Minister out there were no funds. The Education Minister stated that if the House so desired it could enjoin on the Government to set apart say 10 percent of its revenues to be spent annually on education.

**UNITE TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS**

The House voted the demand of the Education Ministry and took up that of the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Lakshminarayana Sahu moved a hundred-rupee cut motion seeking to discuss the "possibility of uniting different trade union organisations in the country". He blamed the Government for the existence of differences in the ranks of labour and said that labour problems should be handled delicately and tactfully. Labour unrest he said, was on the brink of an explosion, and in order to avert it the Government must try to bring about a united labour organisation in the country.

**"THERE WILL SOON BE ONLY ONE ORGANISATION"**

Mr. Harinarnath Shastri said that the Indian National Trade Union Congress had come into existence 18 months ago following the realisation on the part of the working classes of their duty to the community and their desire to get rid of anti-social, disruptionist and opportunist element in the trade union movement. Within a short time it had become the most representative organisation. It was suggested that there should be only one organisation, but he might assure the House that owing to the increasing realisation of their true interests on the part of the working class—and not due to any effort on the part of Government—there would soon be only one organisation, namely the INTUC.

**GOVT. PARTIALITY TO INTUC?**

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said that he was as anxious as anyone else to see that the INTUC prospered and that all labour organisations should be able to work together. But first the INTUC should weed out nepotism in its own ranks. No partiality should be shown by the Government towards that particular organisation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that as long as there wasa Communist Party in the country, it would have a rival labour organisation.

Prof. Ranga challenged the assertion that Government showed partiality to the INTUC. In fact, he had been quarelling for the last two years with the Railway Ministry for showing "too much partiality" to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and not recognising a number of other labour organisations. He would appeal to all his friends to come together and build up the INTUC.

**"GOVT. STRICTLY IMPARTIAL"**

Replying to the debate Mr. Jagjiwan Ram Minister for Labour said that the criticism of the labour policy of Government both by employers and labour proved the impartiality and progresive character of that policy which was based not on exigencies of the moment but on a long-term consideration of the economy of the country.

Asserting that the policy of Government in regard to giving representation to labour organizations was one of strict impartiality Mr. Jagjiwan Ram challenged anybody to show that on any occasion the Government had been partial to any organisation.

**NO POLITICAL STRIKES**

Speaking about strikes Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of negotiations conciliation and adjudication. It is only when all these avenues of peaceful settlement of a dispute have been exhausted that the last weapon in the armoury of labour may be wielded and that also only for economic reason. Strikes as a political weapon are doomed to failure and will be resisted with all the energy and resources at the disposal of Government."

Mr. Sahu withdrew the cut motion and the House sanctioned the demand.

**WHY NEGLECT BULLOCK CARTS AND COUNTRY BOATS?**

The House took up the demand of the Transport Ministry.

Mr. Moturi Satyanarayana said that Government should pay more attention to transport by bullock carts and country-boats on which villagers depended very largely to market their produce.

Mr Satis Chandra Samanta said that the Railway Ministry's scheme of connecting Assam with Munihenghat by rail should be expedited. The Ministry should encourage nationalisation of all bus sevices, especially in critics in all provinces and states Inland waterways schemes should also be expedited as early as possible so that there would be less traffic on railways. All the minor ports of the country Mr. Samanta said, should be converted into major ports. The Cochin Port, which was now managed by the Government should be managed by a Port Trust.

Dr. V. Subramaniam said that a National Highway Fund should be created so that the construction of roads might go on without interruption.

**SANTHANAM'S REPLY**

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways replying to the debate said that the development of roads in villages was a provincial responsibility. The Centre had taken over responsibility for national highways only but he realised that any scheme of development of national highways was ultimately based on village roads.

The development of inland water traffic was also a provincial subject, but the Government of India proposed to conduct a survey during the coming year on the possibilities of development in that respect.

Nationalisation of road transport was essentially a provincial subject, but the railways were an active partner in the scheme. It fact, they had offered to provide as much capital as the Provincial Governments would take.

The Delhi Transport service was being run directly by the Transport Ministry, he added. If the East Punjab Government wanted any diversion of highways in that Province the Central Government would consider the matter provided it did not involve financial commitments. The Central Government would try to satisfy the demand of the Provinces as much as possible in such matters.

**PETROL RATIONING FOOLPROOF**

There was said to be some blackmarketing in petrol But he felt that of all the controls petrol rationing had been almost fool-proof against corruption. He would like to lift petrol rationing altogether but supplies were not yet adequate and the railways capacity to move supplies from ports to the interior was also inadequate. India lost a large number of tank wagons on partition, and the recent raid on the Jessop Workshops in Calcutta had delayed the delivery of tank wagons. The railways would do their best in this matter.

The grants were approved and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

## A.-I. AYURVEDIC CONGRESS

BEZWADA, March 18, (API): The annual session of the All India Ayurvedic Congress wil be held in Baroda State from April 10 to 12, 1949 and not on April 17 as previously announced.

The Baroda State Government has provided Rs. 5,000/- to defray the expenses of the Congress.

## 144,500 Tons Of Siamese Rice For India

NEW DELHI, March 18, (API): India expects to import 144,500 tons of rice from Siam during the first half of the current year, it is learnt here. Of this quota about 15 per cent will be in glutinous rice which, it is pointed out is incumbent on every recipient of Siamese rice to accept.

# YELLOW DOTS SHOULD NO MORE DISFIGURE INDIA

## Need For Integration Of Remaining States

### JIVRAJ MEHTA SUGGESTS HOMOGENOUS KARNATAK AND KERALA

**IN THE COURSE OF A BROAD CAST TALK FROM BARODA ON MARCH 17, ON THE INTEGRATION OF INDIAN STATES, DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA, BARODA PREMIER EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE FEW "YELLOW DOTS THAT STILL EXIST ON THE MAP OF INDIA WOULD SOON CEASE TO DISFIGURE THE BEAUTIFUL FABRIC OF OUR FUTURE."**

### *FUTURE OF MYSORE AND TRAVANCORE*

**He suggested that Mysore could easily form, with the neighbouring Karnatak areas, a strong and homogenous Karnatak Union with or without Coorg. Travancore and Cochin could be absorbed in the proposed Kerala province or they could merge into Madras.**

The following are excerpts from Dr. Mehta's talk:—

A glance at the map of India will show that geographically India is one and indivisible. This vast sub-continent has natural boundaries of high mountain ranges in the noth, north-east and north-west and her shores are washed by seas in the south, south-east and south-west. Politically however she was divider into small kingdoms in the past. Attempts, however, were made from times immemorial to bring the entire country under the auzerainty of one Emperor but had failed, where Akbar and Aurangzeb failed, there the British succeeded through their subtle ways and brought India from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari under one paramountcy. If Lord Dalhousie had succeeded in his lapse policy there would not have remained a single State. His policy policy however resulted in the great rebillion of 1857. When Queen Victoria became the Empress of India the various States under Indian Rulers were allowed to remain as separate entites. The Indian Princes were however independent in name only and their existence was later useful to the British policy of divide and rule.

**"TWO INDIAS"**

It was thus that it was common political practice to talked of "Two Indias"—British India and Indian India In that sense, the famous Butler Committee referred to "Two Indias". Of course, there was one fundamental difference between the territories of the States and the British Indian Provinces in the fact that the traditional monarchical system which obtained in the Indian States was not found in the Provinces. This differences separated the Indian States from the Provinces but close ties of social religious and cultural affinity, no less than those of blood and sentiment bound the people of States and Provinces together.

The emergence of the States is an important event in the history of India. The origin of these States can be traced back to the transitional periods that followed the fall and rise of the Great Empires.

Thus nobles of all ranks established their sway during the diferent traditional periods and the process reached such a stage that before the birth of Free India, the Indian States commanded 45 percent and 24 percent of the area and population, respectively, of India as a whole After the partition of the Motherland, the States total area and population of Free tes occupied 48 and 27 percent of the India.

**NO CONTINUOUS MASS**

Indian States did not form one solid or continuous mass of territory. They were patches—in most cases backward spread over the whole length and breadth of the country, surrounded in mast cases by the territory under Provincial Jurisdiction.

Yet their existence was perpetuated by the Britishers to thwart the path of India's freedom The Britishers had successfully managed to see that not even a shadow of the flame of Freedom that was ablaze in India penetrated most of the States. Even Gandhiji had to admit that the salvage of the people in Indian States could not be achieved as long as people in British India were not free. That Great Man used to say. "Freedom that will be achieved by the people of British area by self-effort and the power that will be generated in them, consequently will open the eyes of the Indian States". Freedom movements in Indian States had almost become a failure everywhere. No doubt some rulers had put up a show of progressiveness by associating one or two representatives of the people in their administration; yet the truth was that on 15th August 1947, there was not a single Indian State where true full Responsible Government had been established.

It is the oft repeated lesson of history that it was owing to its political fragmented condition and our inability to make an united front that India succumbed to successive waves of invaders. The Muslims came in that day. The Europeans availed themselves of the same type of opportunity. If India was to become a strong entity among the countries of the world, a strong centralised Government was indispensible. At no time in the history of our country, unity and co-ordination were such a vital necessity, not only for political strengh, full economic development and cultural expression of the Indian people but also for facing the aftermath of partition.

**CABINET MISSION PLAN**

According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, these States were allowed to claim themselves as free and sovereign By section 7 of the Indian Independence Act, Paramountcy and along with it the treaties of the Indian Princes with the British Crown were terminated. The Rajas and Maharajas began to feel that they were free and paramount.

The bigger States like Travancore, Hyderabad, and Junagadn claimed complete freedom and sovereignty. Difficulties also arose in Kashmir. There the events took a still worse course. Some of the Princes began to harbour an ambition of establishing "Rajasthan" and an active movement to that effect was undertaken. For a moment it seemed that India would lose the States area, as it lost Pakistan. The movement started by some of the Indian States at that time to take advantage of those difficult days jeopardised the freedom f the country and thus the solution of the question of the Indian States and unification of the country became an urgent task.

Against these heavy odds and handicaps the Government of Independent India began the work of integration of States.

**ACCESSION TO INDIA**

After the announcement of 3rd June 1947, by His Majestry's Government, Rulers of many States as stated earlier, claimed that they had become independent and sovereign. However, the Parliament of the Indian Union prepared an Instrument of Accession defining the relations between the acceding States and the Union. Many Rulers showed considerable hesitation In signing it, Lord Mountbatten summoned a special meeting of the Chamber of Princes and advised the Princess her of Princes and advised the Princess that their welfare lay in their accession to either of the two Dominions, India or Pakistan. Many rulers read the signs of the time and signed the Instrument of Accession before 15th August 1947, and thus linked their future with India. But there was not to be smooth sailing. Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir created a new and very difficult problem. The Nawab of Junagadh acceded to Pakistan. The State of Junagadh, as you all know, was situated in the midst of Indian territories and I need not dilate upon the motives which drove the Nawab to join Pakistan Hyderabad decided not to join either of the dominions. Similar difficulties arose in Kashmir also. It is worth notinz that all these fantastic plans were hatched by the rulers of these States. The people in these States had gained political consciousness. The light of Freedom that had lit the faces of their brethren in their neighbourhood had inspired them. Though the rulers did not pay any heed to the voice of their people, they could not suppress it for long. The people of Junagadh set up Arzi Hakumat and captured Junagadh which has now merged into Saurashtra. The administration in Hyderabad was stronger and the Nizam had become a puppet in the hands of evil advisers. Disorder and mal-administration prevailed in Hyderabad and with foreign assistance, Kasim Razvi and his henchmen sought to plunge the country into conflagration. The situation in Kashmir was still worse. Peace and security have now been restored in Hyderabad and arrangements for plebiscite in Kashmir are being made.

**MERGER INTO PROVINCES**

The second stage commenced with the merger of smaller States into neighbouring Provinces. The process began in December 1947 and early in January 1948, 23 Eastern States with an area of 23,637 sq. miles and a population of about 40.46 lakhs were merged with Orissa. This was soon followed by the integration of 14 Chhattisgarh States with the Central Provinces The area of these states was approximately 38.598 sq miles and population about 28 lakhs. This served as an example to other smaller States and greatly accelerated the process of integration as a result of which most of the smaller States disappeared from the political map of India. In March 1948, 17 Deccan States, and a few months later, 157 Gujerat States merged into Bombay whose area and population increased by 35,000 sq. miles and 43.17 lakhs people respectively. Kolhapur has recently merged into Bombay and Baroda will shortly follow suit. In April 1948, 22 Punjab States were merged, 21 into the newly created Himachal Pradesh, a Chief Commissioner's Province to be administered centrally and 1 in East Punjab. These States were situated on the frontier and possessed considerable strategic importance, Kutch and Jaisalmer were also taken over by the Government of India for the same reason. Banganpalle and Pudukkottai were merged with Madras; and Loharu, Dujanu and Pataudi with East Punjab.

The third stage of the States' Ministry's work began with the democratisation of the Governmental machinery

(Continued on Page 11)

**MUTT AND JEFF—The Chair Under The Door Knob, That's The Stuff** — By BUD FISHER

MUTT! MUTT, WAKE UP! I HEAR A NOISE IN THE NEXT ROOM!---IT MUST BE A THIEF!
HUH?
KLINK!
BLINK!
MUTT, I'M FRIGHTENED! WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO? OH, BE CAREFUL! DON'T TAKE ANY CHANCES!
CUCK!
?

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